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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Beira (Bureau), 2 Sep--Without an efficient transport system as a basic structure in our countries, it is impossible to cooperate in other economic areas," Subhaschandra Bhatt, national director of ports and railways of Mozambique, stressed during an international meeting of the Regional Commission for Transport and Communications. The meeting took place yesterday in the city of Beira, and was attended by the southern African signatories of the Lusaka Economic Summit [declaration].

As planned, this international meeting took up questions pertaining to the final identification of cooperation projects in the area of transport and communications in the countries engaged in the economic liberation of southern Africa.

Attending the meeting, in addition to our country's representatives, were delegations from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, as well as an observer under contract to SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority). The participants frankly and objectively discussed the proposals to be submitted at the meeting to be held in Salisbury within 2 weeks.

The multilateral discussion followed a series of bilateral meetings held yesterday, Monday, by Subhaschandra Bhatt, the chairman of the meeting, with members of all the attending delegations.

Lamenting the absence, for unforeseen reasons, of the Angolan and Zambian delegations, the chairman said it was important to be present at all times during the proceedings regarding central aspects of the plans of this Southern African Commission for Transport and Communications, considering that, at the Lusaka summit conference, "our chiefs of state and government correctly identified the areas in which we must cooperate in order to reduce our economic dependency on South Africa."

Specifying these areas of great significance for the nine signatories of the Lusaka declaration, Bhatt noted that, if such a goal is to be achieved, it must first be recognized that without an efficient transport system it will be impossible to solve the basic problems.

"We have severe shortages in material, maintenance and human resources, so we must necessarily resort to foreign aid to develop the transport sector."

Bhatt also noted that the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique takes its responsibilities in these proceedings very seriously, and he announced that a SIDA observer was present, whose specific mission is to draft a preliminary study of the projects defined as having priority.

After the projects are presented and formalized in a meeting at the ministerial level, to be held within 15 days in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, they will be announced and discussed in an International Conference of Donors, to take place in Maputo in late November.

The attending delegations returned to the capital late yesterday afternoon, after observing part of a "Ro-Ro" operation at the port of Beira, involving a Swedish ship that has previously conducted operations of the same type in Mozambique.

Yesterday our reporter approached some of the delegates attending the southern African transport and communications meeting.

The SIDA observer at this international meeting told us that significant steps have been taken in positive preparation for the International Donors Conference.

"There are now over 70 projects which have been identified as having priority. We are going to do our utmost to produce a document to present to the donors conference, to take place in Maputo this November."

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CSO: 4401

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ZIMBABWEAN EXPORTERS WARY ABOUT FREIGHT RUN TO MAPUTO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] Bulawayo--While the National Railways of Zimbabwe prepares to run four trains a day to Maputo by February, Zimbabwean exporters are holding back their goods until handling facilities improve.

A spokesman for a shipping firm said here yesterday that most enterprises would not use the port because they believed there would be long holdups.

"At this stage the port handles a lot of South African exports--as it always has done--and does not have the capacity to increase its tonnage appreciably," he said.

"Exporters have their own traditional routes and they will not use Maputo until it proves itself.

"The port hasn't the greatest record and unless we get a directive to ship through there, we will not push it. We have not exported or imported through Maputo since the direct railway link was opened earlier this month.

"Many exporters are now using containers which Maputo cannot handle. It has two 25-tonne cranes but none of the other equipment needed to handle them."

He said when inquiries were received from potential exporters, they were told of the position.

A NZR spokesman said: "Maputo is not, at present, served by the Conference Lines and is limited in its container service by the frequency and type of vessel arriving.

"When we are able to increase tonnages on the direct rail route to Maputo, containers will be accepted."

Meanwhile the train-a-day arrangement announced by the NZR at the beginning of the month has had to be altered to one train every other day, because of insufficient traffic.

The spokesman said an efficient port and secure route would generate traffic.

A major problem at the port was motive power, said a spokesman for a clearing and forwarding firm, who has just returned from Maputo.

While all the steam locomotives had been moved to the Beira area, the port was awaiting the arrival of 32 diesel shunt and 20 main line locomotives.

Another difficulty was that there was a big gap in middle management and in the artisan ranks.

"The authorities plan to recruit expatriates from Europe and India, but with a 10 000 labour force the management structure will be faced with many problems," he said.

The expatriate scheme, and the apprentice training scheme run by the harbour authorities would help to increase faith in the operation and help to boost cargo tonnages.

Cargo handled dropped from 14 million tonnes in 1973 to 9 million tonnes last year.

A spokesman for Risco said the handling of its steel at Maputo was quicker than at South African ports.

"Steel is not being dumped several kilometres from the ship, as often happens at South African ports," he said.

"There are no overhead cranes to handle the steel. Up to now they have been using forklifts and, although they are not ideal, everything has gone all right."

He said the company had sent several trainloads of steel by the direct route to Maputo, and it was planned to move all its exports that way.

Mr Lauri Duncombe, secretary of the Chamber of Mines of Zimbabwe, said mining houses had established routes and shipping contracts which would not be ended arbitrarily.

"It will take time for them to change over to Maputo," he said.

"I have no doubt that in due course exporters will use the port, as it is the nearest.

"But existing arrangements with ships and railways will take several months to re-route," he said.

PRESS POWER SCARES STATES, SAY COMMONWEALTH EXPERTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

SOME governments within the Commonwealth are reluctant to assist the development of the media in their countries because of the fear it would provide strong competition as a source of authority, experts say.

And the adversary role adopted by the media in some societies is seen as a source of social and economic disruption by their governments, according to a report recently submitted to Commonwealth Secretary-General Mr Shridath Ramphal by the experts who were appointed by the Commonwealth heads of government at their meeting in Lusaka in August last year.

Drawn from various countries, the experts were assigned to identify the most pressing communication and media problems, with particular reference to the needs of developing countries.

In their report on communication, society and development, the experts stressed the need for the media to report the truth despite constraints because no society could benefit when the media failed in this duty.

The report observed that public information officers were denied access to relevant information when they were

required to interpret complex policies to journalists and special interest groups.

The report urged governments to seek advice from public information officers before official statements were prepared for publication.

It said: "As skilled professionals, they should be encouraged to develop forms of style and content which will enable the media to use important statements in a way the public will understand."

Governments should realise that if public information services were to be effective, they must not be considered merely as propaganda tools, the experts said.

"Senior information officials should be consulted at early stages of proposed policy changes, and their views sought on probable public reaction."

"The feedback function is essential if communication is to play its vital part in national development," it adds.

The experts urged governments to recognise and respect the professional status of communicators and their roles and responsibilities.

Communication policy should receive attention as an integral part of national planning, and the impact of fiscal policy on communication and the media should be taken into account, they recommended.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ETHIOPIA ISSUES PROCLAMATION CONCERNING REPATRIATION FROM DJIBOUTI

Djibouti Le NATION DJIBOUTI in French 18 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] As we announced last week, an Ethiopian delegation visited the Republic of Djibouti to arrange procedures with Djibouti chiefs for the return of Ethiopian refugees to their country after the promulgation of an amnesty law by their government.

A coordinating committee was constituted to facilitate the operation of returning candidates whenever a group of volunteers is formed; and a technical committee, composed of representatives of several Ethiopian ministries, has been set up for the reception, settlement, and assistance of those persons until they can resume a normal life.

Let us point out that the Geneva Convention stipulates that requests for the repatriation of refugees must be voluntary and individual.

Following are excerpts from the proclamation of the Ethiopian government regarding the intention of Ethiopian refugees who are in the Republic of Djibouti:

Any Ethiopian refugee in the Republic of Djibouti who desires to benefit from this proclamation will be able to appear before the coordinating committee, before the representative of this committee, within 1 year from the effective date of this proclamation and indicate his intention to return to Ethiopia and to resume a normal life.

The present proclamation provides for a coordinating committee to repatriate Ethiopian refugees who are in the Republic of Djibouti and to help them to resume a normal life.

The coordinating committee, constituted in accordance with article 4 of this proclamation, will be composed of the following members:

- A representative of the Commissariat for Aid and Rehabilitation, as chairman, and members consisting of a representative of the ministries of

Interior, Foreign Affairs, Health, National Defense, Agriculture, State and People's Security, Labor, and Social Affairs.

No Ethiopian refugee in the Republic of Djibouti who returns to Ethiopia in accordance with this proclamation will be prosecuted for any political crime committed by him prior to his departure from Ethiopia or prior to the date of his return to Ethiopia.

Any person who returns to Ethiopia in accordance with article 2 of this proclamation will receive help in resuming a normal life.

The Commissariat for Aid and Rehabilitation has the responsibility of resettling refugees who return by virtue of this proclamation.

All governmental departments or people's organizations will have the authority to cooperate in the proper application of this proclamation.

8255

CSO: 4400

ZAMBIA-ZIMBABWE SIGN HEALTH AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe have signed a health technical co-operation agreement.**

The agreement, the first of its kind with a neighbouring country, was reached at a meeting in Salisbury last week between Minister of Health, Mr Rajah Kunda and his Zimbabwean counterpart, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Mr Kunda, who returned to Lusaka over the weekend, said yesterday that the two countries had agreed in principle to exchange patients requiring specialist treatment and to co-operate in drugs procurement, training of health personnel, recruitment, development of traditional medicine and exchange of consultants.

Patients requiring specialist treatment would, in future, be sent to Zimbabwe instead of being sent overseas, the minister said.

Already, Mr Kunda said, there were some Zambian patients in Zimbabwe. Where the Zimbabweans did not have the facilities or specialists which Zambia had, patients from there would be sent here.

He said visiting consultants would attend to patients instead of one or two sick people going to Zimbabwe.

Getting specialists here to treat patients, would enable them to attend to several cases. The same would apply to Zambian consultants going to Zimbabwe, Mr Kunda explained.

The two countries would coordinate the recruitment of health personnel. Where Zimbabwe had many doctors in one field which Zambia did not have, such specialists would be hired here and vice versa.

Mr Kunda noted that Zimbabwe had many pharmaceutical firms producing drugs which Zambia did not have.

Zambia would import these drugs from Zimbabwe instead of buying them from overseas.

There were plans to buy drugs in bulk at regional level, but this would involve other neighbouring countries in the region, Mr Kunda said.

On training, the two countries agreed on an exchange programme instead of either nation building institutes which the other already had. They would use these existing training facilities to avoid duplication.

He noted that Zimbabwe was way ahead in the use of traditional healers who were already registered.

It was the feeling of the two countries that a research centre should be built to research into traditional medicines for the benefit of the two peoples.

Recently Zimbabwe held a symposium for traditional healers at which Dr Ushewokunze officiated. Zambia organised a similar symposium for traditional healers two years ago.

Ideas

According to Mr Kunda, the two countries called for an exchange of ideas. Already Zimbabwe is to host an international health symposium to coincide with the visit of the director-general of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Dr Halfdan Mahler, and the regional director for Africa, Dr Comlan Quenum in December to that country.

Meanwhile, Kabwe Dominican Convent schoolgirls have donated K800 worth of linen to Kabwe General Hospital.

A hospital senior matron commended the girls for their "humanistic gesture".

The linen would be used by sick children.

ELECTIONS FOR PROVINCIAL, NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1993-4

[Text] Angola's ruling party, by amending the country's constitution, appears to be trying to introduce democratic institutions at all levels. The changes call for the election of 18 provincial assemblies--with between 55 and 85 members each, depending on population--and then, in November, balloting for a 206-member national assembly. The assembly will become the supreme organ of state power" in place of the revolutionary council that has served as the national legislature since independence from Portugal in 1976. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, however, remains leader of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, armed forces commander-in-chief and "symbol of national unity." The provincial assemblies will also have supreme powers, according to the law, at their level. All Angolans 18 years and older are eligible to vote and be elected, except those deprived of their civil rights.

Barred from election are Angolans "who were active members of factionalist, puppet groups" such as Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, Holden Roberto's FNLA and the Cabinda Liberation Front, all of which have been carrying on guerrilla action against the central government. Also barred are those who have "participated in criminal actions against the people and have not been rehabilitated."

Under the new law, candidates need not be members of the ruling party, but it is emphasised that they must be "the most active politically and the most experienced." Candidates for the provincial assemblies and the national assembly are chosen by committees, but they must answer all questions posed by citizens at public meetings and their candidacies must be approved by a majority of the people in their districts. This is also the case for candidates chosen by the party-sponsored mass organisations--for women, youth, labour and so forth. The assemblies are to begin work 30 days after they are constituted. The entire elective process is supposed to be completed before the special party congress that is to be held December 4-10.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES REPORTED DISUNITY IN GUNT

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Ahmed Acyl, Chadian minister of foreign affairs, by Boussad Abdiche--in Algeria, date not given]

[Text] Ahmed Acyl, Chadian minister of foreign affairs who is visiting Algeria was kind enough to grant us an interview in order to speak about the situation prevailing in his country and to evoke for our readers the struggle and the hopes of the Chadian people who have been exposed for many months to a fratricidal war stirred up by foreign interference.

During our conversation the minister sometimes seemed disappointed (when he mentioned the interference of the African countries in the conflict; grieved (when he spoke of the suffering of his people); irritated (when we commented on some of the rumors reflecting on the unity of GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] and determined (regarding the pursuit of the flight). In regard to the situation in the scene of action, our spokesman is of the opinion that it would be advisable for us, as reporters, to be on the spot in order to form an accurate concept of the conditions.

"All I can tell you, he said, is only that many of the positions held by the adversary, in the capital as well as in the interior of the country, have fallen into the hands of our troops."

Acyl defends the Lagos agreements passionately: they remain the only legal framework left, the only hope of saving the Chadian nation and achieving peace. We will defend them to the bitter end, even to the last man if necessary.

Then we carry on regarding foreign interference: "In Freetown all of Africa resolved to support the transitional national union government.

"Unfortunately, after Freetown, we notice that an Arab and African country, Egypt, is interfering openly in the Chadian conflict. While I am speaking to you large Egyptian transport planes are landing in Abeche. An Egyptian consulate is located in Abeche and Egyptian technicians encircle Habre's rebel forces.

We still regret that President Senghor, whom we consider the wise man of Africa, bears a grudge against GUNT, which, we must remember, was brought into existence by the Lagos agreements.

"We are assuring the Senegalese Government by stating positively that we are not harboring any Senegalese opponents in our territory and that Chad--being a sovereign and independent country--cannot tolerate becoming a target for any government whatsoever. If Senegal has domestic problems, or if Senegal has problems with Libya, it is Senegal's and Libya's business. It is not Chadian business. We are a sovereign country and we are free to have good relations with any country in the world who loves peace and liberty. We wish, therefore, that President Senghor will reconsider the position he took in Freetown, vis-a-vis GUNT."

After Egypt and Senegal, the Chadian minister of foreign affairs discussed the subject of "French interference." "France," he said, "on many occasions gave us its word to support GUNT. But, actually, it furnishes the rebel Habre with all means of information, the press agencies and the "RFI", which became "Radio FAN (Armed Forces of the North) International" and not "Radio France International". This radio is the property of a small French "lobby" which discredits GUNT.

"Therefore, addsACYL, foreign interventions are numerous and we wish that France--despite the fact that the press is free--would supervise the RFI bulletins as well as those of the press agencies, as they are completely devoid of objectivity when they mention Chad, and that Egypt would cease supporting Habre's rebellion".

This prominent man continues to speak of the economic consequences of the war: "My country, he stresses, is suffering a great deal. There is an unfortunate population located in the interior of Chad, without shelter, without clothing, without food, without drugs. Chadian administration is practically non-existent, all commercial institutions are closed. However, we hope that with God's help, and that of our friends and brothers, we will be able to win this war by every means possible and to buckle down to the task of reestablishing unity and developing our country."

"When I mention the end of the war, he continued, that means militarily or in any other way if Habre gives the other Chadian sons a chance to reconcile

with the government in order that a solution can be found for the Chadian drama. We are hoping that our voice will be heard by all those who, directly or indirectly, support, through considerable means, Habre's rebellion.

Finally questioned on the rumors in connection with some of the tension in GUNT, Acyl denied them categorically "It is GUNT which, at full strength, decided during a meeting of the Council of Ministers, presided by Goukouni Oueddei, to remove Hisssein Habre, from his function as minister of national defense.

GUNT is united and the rumors in regard to tensions are completely erroneous.

It is evident that when all the sons of Chad are united around their president, this must displease all those who wish us the greatest misfortunes, and they are the ones who start all the rumors.

And to convince us even more, he points out that his Algerian mission was in the framework of a tour undertaken by several members of the government, which included the vice president, in order to expound to friendly countries the situation which prevails in Chad today.

7993

CSO: 4400

ICRC SUSPENDS OPERATIONS TEMPORARILY

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Oct 80 p 2000

{Text}

THE INTENSITY of the conflict in Chad is now such that the International Committee of the Red Cross has had to suspend temporarily its operations in Chad. Hopes for peace remain strictly confined to good intentions.

Until the decision to suspend operations in Chad, the ICRC had been the only international organisation permitted to operate in the country. Though its means were limited and the scope of activities severely circumscribed by the dividing lines between the combatants, the ICRC had at least managed to provide a modicum of assistance to the sick and the wounded in Chad. Now, the situation is judged to be too dangerous to continue. It is a measure of the degradation of the conditions in Chad that a group, usually so hardy in its attempts to provide help, has had to withdraw. One shudders at the thought of the casualties in the fighting that goes on now.

The decision also says little for the attempts to achieve peace in Chad. The latest international gesture was an appeal by President Bongo to President Giscard d'Estaing that the latter convene a

conference *à la* Lancaster House to bring peace. Apart from the evidence that the Gabonese are embroiled in the war in so far that they have provided financial assistance to one of the groups, the southerners led by Col. Kamougue, at least Lancaster House was able to have as a basis the fact that any agreement would return the country to the status quo ante, that is the British colonial power. Chad is meant to be an independent African state.

This is why some of the adversaries are not in the slightest bit interested in having some external intrusion aimed at achieving peace. Goukhouni has international law on his side, and in the OAU that carries weight. Habré has Egyptian assistance through Sudan while in the south Col. Kamougue is being propped by Gabon and France (see *West Africa*, September 29).

Given the external assistance that is being discreetly poured into the conflict and Goukhouni's conviction that the only way to a solution in Chad will be through the elimination of Hissen Habré, it is difficult to avoid the view that as with most civil wars negotiated solutions tend to permit convalescence but no cure.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE MOST NEEDED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Oct 80 pp 2018, 2019

[Text]

IF CONGO had not found oil, would the leaders of the country have been forced to alter their tentative policies towards socialising the economy? Since 1973, when oil was discovered, some of the principal ingredients of economic life have been waste: failure to control the private sector as the ideology of the state and party would have dictated, and sheer bad luck. The misfortunes have, in a sense, been covered up by oil revenue.

The party's aims are quite clear. Congo's economy is to be "auto-dynamic and auto-centric". Congo is to extract itself from the international division of labour by a "revolutionary strategy" which will aim at altering the structure of the economy, which is at the moment "extraverted", with an excessively large tertiary sector and with an agricultural structure that is "archaic". In the meantime, the government has expressed its desire to maintain a "dialogue" with the private sector. The realisation of the intentions to turn the economy into a socialist one, are, however, affected by current realities.

Original estimates for oil production had been too optimistic. Last year Congo produced 2.7m. tons of crude oil. With the opening of the Likouala deposit, production is expected to rise to 5m. tons by the end of next year and it is estimated that by the end of the decade production will have reached 8m. tons. Another deposit at Yanga-Sendji will also come into production soon. Initial optimism had been frustrated because the Emeraude deposits, which are substantial, are uncommonly heavy and have been very difficult to exploit, while production at Pointe Indienne is now declining.

Successive governments have tried to cope with their overestimates and then with the disappointing production figures, but the present régime seems at least assured of reliable forecasts. With the way prices of oil are going, the increase in production has proved to be timely. Already oil accounts for over 50 per cent of export revenue. Oil might provide an essential stop-gap for the authorities while they put some order in their own house, but the country also has other economic attributes.

Large amounts of potash began to be exploited in conjunction with French capital. However, it was said that mines at Holle had to produce at least 800,000 tons before they could become profitable. By 1978 this target had not been achieved and prospects dropped when the mines were flooded. Despite lengthy negotiations, investors have been reluctant to commit themselves again to Congo's potash.

Timber has been the constant source of revenue over the years for Brazzaville. The 1978 trade figures show that timber accounted for 24 per cent of export revenue. But even this resource has been bedevilled by problems that can be more easily rectified. The southern forests have been depleted, and the abundant resources in the north are inaccessible except by the most expensive means. The future of the timber industry is therefore tied in to the future of the Congolese communications network and especially the Congo-Ocean railway.

Agriculture, which combined with the timber industry represents 11 per cent of the country's gross domestic product, has stagnated. Cocoa production has dropped.

Coffee increased by over 100 per cent, rising from 1,291 tons in 1975 to 3,456 tons in 1978. Groundnuts and palm oil have remained reasonably steady but small in quantity while sugar production fell by almost half in the same period from 28,067 tons to 15,711 tons.

The rural sector is already the subject of particular concern to the authorities. Congo has a 38 per cent rate of urbanisation, one of the highest in Africa. It also has one of the highest rates of education in Africa. The two facts are linked. The government has constantly reiterated that this poses a special problem for the authorities because of the political ramifications of a well-educated youth in the Congo which has always been very well organised politically.

The need for an improvement in the primary sector is therefore essential if the economy is to revive. The pressure is even greater given the public debt which the economy has to handle. At the end of 1979 it stood at 250bn. CFA francs and the debt service for this year is estimated at 10bn. CFA francs. While revenue from oil is still uncertain it is difficult to say what this represents as a proportion of export revenue. It is certainly large enough to test Col. Sassou Nguesso into public comment on the causes of the problem.

He attributed the debt to two factors, one of which is the high rate of education, and the second is the waste in the state sector. Inevitably, it is the state which has to employ the educated youths that are disgorged by the country's education system onto the urban employment market.

Public spending has tripled in the last six years in the Congo. The 60 state enterprises owe the government 11bn. CFA francs. The duplication of employment and waste by inefficiency has been joined by evidence of large-scale corruption.

While castigating all those responsible, the government originally took the step of ordering a levy from every citizen to be put into a National Solidarity Fund. It is a measure of the optimism and the desire to return to calmer methods of achieving ends that the government announced in August

that the Fund had been abolished and that household tax would be reduced.

During all the political vicissitudes of recent years, one sector has plodded along, complaining as it always does under the circumstances, but in a healthier state than most: this is the private sector. Dominated by France — Congo is a member of the franc zone — there are at least 200 French companies operating in the Congo. The most important are involved in mining ventures in which they have joint participation with the government. While previous political debates in the Congo had always focussed on the role of the state sector, there is the overwhelming impression that the private sector has been swept conveniently under the carpet of ideological debate. Under Yhombi Opango, there was a clear shift towards the West. Groups of private investors visited the Congo, though most preferred to wait for the Congolese reaction to IMF advice — which was taken — and for the official policies in France. With President Giscard d'Estaing's visit, there will be more agreements signed, more tenders on offer and there is every likelihood that private investors will in the near future be welcomed, though on far stricter conditions than in other franc zone members.

It is for infrastructure that assistance is most needed. Specifically, the transport sector is in vital need of extension and repair. Extension work on the Congo-Ocean railway is currently estimated at 60bn. CFA francs. With France showing signs of offering a substantial loan on relatively easy terms, this project may well come to fruition after long and frustrating delays. The authorities hope that its new capacity will not only open up the northern timber reserves but that it will also continue to carry manganese from Gabon. Weighing against these factors have been the experience of declining trade carried on the railway from Chad and the Central African Republic and the possibility that Gabon, in spite of its assurances to the contrary, might use the Trans-Gabonese railway for its manganese.

CONGOLESE PIONEERS IN CUBA DESCRIBED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by G. Gambissi, of CO.NA.PI press: "News of the 5 February School"]

[Text] Within the framework of the desire for excellence that is prevalent in the schools of Youth Island, especially in those attended by foreign pioneers, and in accordance with the dispositions of the agreement for cooperation between the Cuban Ministry of National Education and ours, the four best pioneers of the year are given a trip to their native country during the summer holidays.

That is why pioneers Mbeté Siba Edith, Djondo-Mavoungou Anicet, Bayitoukou Jacques, and Itoua Alain-Remy, who distinguished themselves by doing excellent work during the entire year at the 5 February School, have been on vacation since this past 2 August with their respective families. Round trip tickets for the four Congolese prize winners, (as also for the best Angolan, Mozambican, Ethiopian, etc. pioneers) are a personal gift from comrade Fidel Castro, chief of the Cuban revolution.

In addition to these four best, the next best 15 were also given a vacation trip, but this time to the interior of Cuba, that is, to the provinces. During the trip to the provinces, the young foreign students are taken to historical sites of the Cuban revolution to see what Cuba has achieved. The remaining pioneers have not been forgotten. While they remain at Youth Island, they take day trips away from the island and return in the evening.

How Did the 5 February School Turn Out?

A comparison of the results of all the foreign colonies pursuing studies at Youth Island shows that the results of the Congolese pioneers are the best. It is very important to point out that at vacation time only 45 Congolese pioneers failed the entrance examination to the next phase. As of now one cannot say that those pioneers who did not get passing grades have failed. They still have a very good chance, because they can take a make-up exam for the second phase in October.

The entire National Commissariat congratulated the four prize winners of the year and wished them a pleasant vacation with their families.

BRIEFS

GOLD SHIPMENTS, RECEIPTS UP--Ghana's gold shipments in July totalled 29,201 fine ounces compared with 32,519 ounces in June and 20,907 ounces in July 1979. Total shipments for the first seven months of the year were 213,008 ounces, compared with 181,654 ounces in the same period of 1979. Total receipts for the first seven months of 1980 were C314.7 m. compared with C157.3m. in the same period of 1979. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 p 1977]

FIRST OMBUDSMAN--Ghana's first Ombudsman has been named as Judge George Nandoh, a High Court Judge. Mr Nandoh, 48, had his appointment approved by Parliament at the same time as it ratified the appointment of Nicholas Adade to the Supreme Court. Mr Adade is a former Attorney General and Minister of the Interior and is at present Chairman of the Commission inquiring into Ghana's education services. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 p 1989]

CSO: 4420

NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION LAW PUBLISHED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 15 Sep 80 pp 13-15

[Full text of "Law Concerning the Election of Deputies to the National Assembly"]

[Text] As we know, the work of this year's first special session (begun on 31 July at the request of the president of the republic) was concluded last Friday.

Ten bills in all were passed, including the bill concerning the election of deputies to the National Assembly.

The bill governing the election of deputies to the National Assembly admittedly dominated the special session. It amended Article 29 of the Constitution together with Article 10, which relates to the election of the president of the republic.

We are publishing herewith the full text of the law concerning the election of deputies to the National Assembly.

Title I. Composition of the National Assembly. Term of Deputies

Article 1. The number of deputies in the National Assembly shall be 147.

Article 2. The deputies shall be eligible for reelection. The terms of all members of the National Assembly shall run concurrently.

Article 3. The powers of the National Assembly shall expire at the close of the second regular session of the 5th year of its term.

Title II. Method of Election

Article 4. Deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected from electoral districts--in two rounds of voting, by majority vote with direct universal suffrage--by an electorate which shall be convened by decree.

Article 5. Each electoral district shall comprise one or more seats. The number and dimensions of the electoral districts, and the distribution of the seats, shall be established by decree.

Article 6. In single-seat electoral districts, election shall be by uninominal majority vote, obtained in two rounds of voting.

In electoral districts corresponding to more than one seat, complete slates of candidates shall be presented. Deputies shall in such case be elected by majority vote limited to two rounds of voting, without preferential voting or ticket splitting.

Article 7. Regardless of the method of voting employed, no candidate may be elected in the first round of voting unless he has obtained an absolute majority of the votes cast.

An absolute majority of the total of votes cast shall consist of one-half of said total plus one vote. If the total of votes cast is an uneven number, said absolute majority shall be calculated on the basis of the next lowest even number.

Article 8. If none of the candidates (or none of the slates of candidates) has obtained an absolute majority of the votes cast in the first round of voting a second round shall be held, and the candidate (or slate of candidates) who (which) then receives a plurality shall be declared elected.

This second round of voting shall take place on the second Sunday following the first round.

In the event of a tie vote in the second round between (among) the candidates (or slates of candidates) receiving the most votes, a majority shall be definitively established by adding together the votes obtained by said candidates (or slates of candidates) in both rounds of voting.

Article 9. The composition of the electorate may not be changed during the period intervening between the two rounds of voting.

Article 10. In the event a vacancy occurs through death, resignation or any other cause, a special election shall be held in the concerned election district within 3 months following the occurrence of the vacancy, in conformity with the method of voting established by the present law.

There is no cause for a special election to be held during the 12 months preceding the close of the legislative term.

Title III. Electorate

Article 11. The following are electors: Ivorian citizens of both sexes who have attained their 21st birthday, enjoy their civil and political rights, and are not subject to none of the disabilities specified in the following article.

Article 12. The following cannot be electors:

1. Persons convicted of a felony.

2. Persons sentenced to prison terms--without suspension of sentence--for larceny; fraud; breach of trust; embezzlement of public funds; forgery or the utilization of forgery; bribery and influence peddling; or offenses against morality.

3. Persons in contempt of court.
4. Persons under judicial interdiction.
5. Persons committed to a mental institution.

Article 13. Any conviction for a crime or misdemeanor specified in the preceding article shall entail removal from the voter registration lists.

Title IV. Eligibility

Article 14. Any citizen having the status of elector may be elected to the National Assembly, with the sole exceptions noted in the following articles.

Article 15. No one may be elected to the National Assembly who has not attained his 23rd birthday.

Article 16. The following are ineligible:

1. Persons who by judicial decision have been deprived of their rights of eligibility, in application of the laws which authorize said deprivation.
2. Persons for whom a legal guardian has been appointed.

Article 17. Candidacies for election as deputy to the National Assembly cannot be accepted from persons in those categories designated below when said persons are exercising their current functions unless their declarations of candidacy are accompanied by a request for a leave of absence.

1. Inspectors of the administrative services.
2. Prefects, subprefects and secretaries general of prefectures.
3. Magistrates, the secretary general of the Supreme Court, and chief clerks of the court.
4. Secretaries general, general managers and managers of the government services.
5. Regional directors of education.
6. The treasurer-paymaster general and departmental treasurers.
7. Labor inspectors and social-law inspectors.
8. Personnel of the Army, Navy and Air Force; of the National Gendarmerie; and of the Military Fire Department.
9. Employees of the National Bureau of Investigation.

Article 18. Registration of the candidacy of a person who is ineligible by virtue of the provisions of the foregoing articles is prohibited.

If it appears that a declaration of candidacy has been filed by an ineligible person, the representative of the government must suspend registration of the candidacy and lay the case within 48 hours before the Supreme Court, which shall render its decision within 3 days.

If the time limits specified in the foregoing paragraph are not honored, the candidacy shall be registered.

Article 19. Any Ivoirian citizen who fulfills the conditions for election to the National Assembly may become a candidate in any electoral district of his choice.

Article 20. No one may become a candidate simultaneously in more than one electoral district.

Article 21. Any elector has the right to challenge the eligibility of a candidate within 48 hours after the filing of the candidacy in question.

Article 22. The petitioner must append to his petition the documents he is submitting in support of his arguments.

The Supreme Court shall prepare the case laid before it. It may, however, in the absence of any prior instructions to the contrary, reject--stating the grounds for its action--those petitions which are inadmissible or contain only complaints which manifestly have no bearing on the eligibility under challenge.

If the petition is adjudged to be admissible, notice thereof is given to the candidate in question, who shall within 24 hours take cognizance of the petition and annexed documents and submit his comments in writing.

Article 23. The Supreme Court shall render its decision--stating the grounds therefor--within 3 days from the date the case is laid before it. The decision is not subject to appeal.

Article 24. Any elector also has the right--within 48 hours--to challenge the results of an election, under the same conditions as those stated above.

Article 25. Any member of the National Assembly whose ineligibility is established shall--without cause for challenge--forfeit his seat in that body.

During the entire term of the legislature, any person elected who proves to be ineligible for reelection under any of the provisions of the present law shall forfeit his seat without cause for challenge. Said forfeiture shall be confirmed by the Supreme Court upon request by the president of the republic or the president of the National Assembly.

Title V. Incompatibilities

Article 26. The office of deputy is incompatible with membership in the Economic and Social Council or in the Cabinet of Ministers.

Article 27. The holding of nonelective public office is incompatible with membership in the National Assembly.

Any person elected to the National Assembly to whom reference is made in the foregoing paragraph shall be replaced in his seat and assigned the status provided for this purpose in the statute governing said status, within 1 week after the date of his assumption of office or--in the event the election is contested--within 1 week after the decision of the National Assembly.

The exercise of any functions in behalf of a foreign state or international organization and remunerated by said foreign state or international organization is likewise incompatible with membership in the National Assembly.

Article 28. Persons charged by the government with a temporary mission may carry out said mission concurrently with the exercise of their duties in the parliament, for a period not to exceed 6 months.

Article 29. The following offices are incompatible with membership in the National Assembly:

- a. Chairman of the board of directors, member of the board of directors, general manager or assistant general manager of a state enterprise or mixed company.
- b. General manager, assistant general manager or manager of public institutions of an industrial, commercial or administrative nature.

The same shall apply to the permanent exercise of any advisory function in such enterprises, companies or institutions.

Article 30. The following offices are incompatible with membership in the National Assembly: President, chairman of the board of directors, trustee, general manager, assistant general manager or manager of:

1. Companies, enterprises or institutions that enjoy guarantees in the form of benefits, subsidies or equivalent advantages granted by the state or by a public collectivity, except when such advantages derive from the automatic application of general laws or general regulations.
2. Companies that have an exclusively financial purpose and solicit savings and credit from the public.
3. Companies or enterprises whose activities primarily comprise construction, the supply of equipment or the supply of services either for the state, a public collectivity, a public institution or a national enterprise (or under the control of any of the foregoing) more than half of whose capital stock consists of shares held by companies or enterprises which engage in the same activities.

Article 31. It shall be unlawful for any member of the National Assembly to accept, during his term in office, any post as member of the board of directors or supervisory board--or any advisory post--in those institutions, companies or enterprises to which reference is made in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 32. Despite the provisions of Articles 30 and 31, members of the National Assembly who serve as members of a general council or municipal council may be designated by said councils to represent the concerned department or commune on

entities of regional or local interest, on condition that these entities do not have as their explicit function the distribution of profits, and on condition that the aforesaid members of the National Assembly receive no remuneration for these services.

Article 33. It shall be unlawful for any practicing lawyer who holds a seat in the National Assembly to exercise directly (or indirectly through the intermediary of an associate, collaborator or lawyer trainee), other than before the High Court of Justice, any function of his profession in connection with cases wherein prosecution has been initiated in the criminal courts for crimes and misdemeanors that are against the public interest, that pertain to the press, or that are injurious to credit and savings. It shall further be unlawful for such individual, under the same circumstances, to plead a case or give legal advice in behalf of any of the companies, enterprises or institutions specified in Articles 29 and 30 (unless he has served regularly as their counsel before his election as deputy), or to plead a case or give legal advice in opposition to the state, national companies or enterprises, public collectivities or public institutions.

Article 34. It shall be unlawful for any member of the National Assembly to cause (or allow) his name to appear--followed by an indication of his official title--in any publicity regarding a financial, industrial or commercial enterprise.

Founders, directors or managers of companies or institutions organized for commercial, industrial or financial purposes who have caused (or allowed) the name of a member of the National Assembly to appear--together with a mention of his official title--in any publicity prepared in behalf of the enterprise they head (or propose to found) shall be punished by 1 to 6 months' imprisonment or a fine of from 1 million to 5 million francs, or both. In the event of a second offense the aforesaid penalties may be increased to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of 10 million francs respectively.

Article 35. Any deputy to whom the provisions of Articles 26, 28, 29 or 30 are applicable may--before he is notified--resign his seat voluntarily. In the absence of such resignation the officers of the National Assembly shall send such notification to the aforesaid deputy in the form of a registered letter stating concisely the grounds for the application of the article in question and notifying him that the question of his resignation shall be placed on the agenda of the first session of the Assembly held following expiration of the 1 week period following the aforesaid notification.

If, before the start of the session thus scheduled, the concerned deputy has failed to communicate to the president of the National Assembly a written statement of his opposition to the action contemplated, the president of the Assembly shall without debate officially certify the resignation.

If such statement is received, however, the concerned deputy shall be allowed to offer his explanations in private, whereupon the Assembly shall render its decision immediately or (if indicated) after referral of the case to a special committee.

Title VI. Filing of a Candidacy

Article 36. Candidates are required to submit a declaration of their candidacy, over their duly authenticated signature.

Declarations of candidacy must be filed in duplicate at the Ministry of the Interior no later than 3 weeks prior to the opening of the polls. They must be accompanied by a birth certificate--or, if necessary, a suppletive judgment rendered not more than 3 months previously--and must indicate:

1. In those electoral districts having only one seat, for each candidate:
 - a. The last name, given names, date and place of birth, residence and occupation of the candidate.
 - b. The name of the electoral district chosen for the candidacy.
 - c. The color and symbol chosen for the printing of the candidate's ballots, which color must be different from that of the voter registration cards.
2. In those electoral districts having more than one seat, for each slate of candidates:
 - a. The last name, given names, date and place of birth, residence and occupation of the candidates. No slate may be accepted if the number of candidates it comprises is not equal to the number of seats to be filled in the electoral district in question.
 - b. The name of the electoral district chosen.
 - c. The color and symbol chosen for the printing of the ballots, which color must be different from that of the voter registration cards.
 - d. The declaration of candidacy must also bear the signatures of all candidates entered on the slate.

A temporary receipt for the declaration shall be given to the person filing the declaration.

A definitive receipt shall be delivered within 2 days if the candidacy (whether individual or in the form of a slate of candidates) is in conformity with the stipulations of the present law, upon presentation of the receipts issued by the treasurer-paymaster general or departmental treasurers for the posting of the bond.

No withdrawal of a candidacy shall be allowed after the filing of the declaration thereof.

In electoral districts having more than one seat, in the event of the death or determination of the ineligibility of one of the candidates during the election campaign, the candidates who have presented the slate must replace said candidate with a new candidate.

No one may be a candidate on more than one slate.

If a candidate has contravened the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, he cannot be validly elected.

Any candidacy, or any slate, organized in violation of the provisions of the present article or those of Article 16 shall be inadmissible and shall not be registered. Any votes received by candidates on such a slate shall be considered void.

In the event registration of a declaration of candidacy (whether individual or in the form of a slate) is challenged, the candidate or candidates concerned may appeal to the Supreme Court in conformity with Article 29 of the Constitution.

Article 37. It shall be unlawful to sign or put up posters, or to transmit or distribute ballots, circulars, or public statements, in behalf of any candidate who is not in compliance with the provisions of Article 36.

Article 38. Any posters, signs, public announcements or ballots posted or distributed in contravention of the foregoing provisions shall be removed or confiscated.

Article 39. Any candidate who contravenes the provisions of Article 37 shall be punished with a fine of 750,000 francs; and any person who acts in violation of Article 38 shall be punished with a fine of from 250,000 to 750,000 francs.

Article 40. No less than 24 hours after his declaration of candidacy, each candidate must post a bond established at 100,000 francs per candidate.

Article 41. The state shall assume responsibility for defraying the cost of the paper and envelopes allocated to candidates; the cost of printing the posters, circulars and ballots; and the cost of transmitting said ballots and circulars.

Article 42. The aforesaid bond shall be refunded in the event the candidate (or slate of candidates) has received 10 percent or more of the votes cast; it is otherwise nonrefundable and accrues to the state.

Title VII. Electoral Advertising

Article 43. The opening date of the election campaign shall be prescribed by decree.

Article 44. All election rallies, and all election advertising, of any kind are prohibited except during the legal period of the election campaign.

Any person contravening the provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall be punished with 11 days to 1 month's imprisonment, or a fine of from 250,000 to 750,000 francs, or both.

Article 45. During the entire election period, in each commune and in each administrative district, special sites shall be set aside by the municipal or administrative authority (as the case may be) for the posting of election posters.

In assigning these sites an equivalent area shall be allocated to each candidate (or slate of candidates). Other than these mandatory sites established adjacent

to the polling places, a maximum of five sites may be established in administrative districts or communes having 500 or fewer electors, and 10 sites in administrative districts or communes having from 501 to 5,000 electors, plus an additional one site per 5,000 electors.

No material relating to the election--including material bearing revenue stamps--may be posted outside the assigned space or in the space reserved for other candidates.

Space at these sites shall be allocated in the order of receipt of the requests therefor, which must be made no later than 1 week before the election.

If the mayor of a commune, or chief official of an administrative district, refuses (or neglects) to comply with these regulations, the minister of the interior shall personally (or through a representative expressly designated) ensure the immediate implementation of said regulations.

To ensure to the contending candidates an equal distribution of facilities during the election campaign, each candidate or slate of candidates shall be allocated:

1. A large-size poster of maximum dimensions (0.65 x 0.90 meters) for posting during the election campaign at the above-designated sites.
2. A No 6 size poster of maximum dimensions (0.21 x 0.46 meters) for announcements of election rallies.
3. A circular (size 0.21 x 0.27 meters).
4. A number of ballots (13 x 9 centimeters in size) equal to twice the number of electors registered in the electoral district in question, to be distributed for each round of voting.

Article 46. Not less than 3 weeks prior to the date of the election there shall be created in Abidjan, by order of the minister of the interior, a commission composed as follows:

Chairman: The president of the Court of First Instance, or a magistrate appointed by the first president of the Court of Appeals of Abidjan.

Members: The treasurer-paymaster general or his representative; an official of the Ministry of the Interior appointed by the minister of the interior; and a representative of the Office of Posts and Telecommunications.

Secretary: An official of the Ministry of the Interior.

The aforesaid commission shall be charged with:

1. Drawing up a list of printers approved by it for printing the electoral documents.
2. Transmitting to each commune or administrative district (whichever form of electoral districting applies), not less than 5 days prior to the election, the ballots for each candidate or slate of candidates; the number of said ballots shall be equal to twice the number of electors registered in the district in question.

Title VIII. Actions in Preparation for the Election

Article 47. The date of an election shall be prescribed by decree, and shall always fall on a Sunday.

The voting process shall occupy no more than 1 day, and the polls shall open and close at the times prescribed by the decree convening the electorate. The vote count shall take place immediately after the closing of the polls.

Article 48. There shall be established, in each commune and in each administrative district, at least one polling place per 1,000 electors.

The list of polling places shall be prescribed by decree of the Ministry of the Interior and shall be published and posted, in accordance with the customary procedures, 10 days before the opening of the polls.

Article 49. In the event of renewal of the voter registration cards, distribution of the cards must be completed 3 days before the date of the election. One or more boards shall be created in each commune or administrative district and charged with distribution of the cards.

The aforesaid boards shall be composed as follows:

a. In the communes: A representative of the government (who shall serve as chairman); an assistant to the mayor or a municipal councilman; and a representative of each candidate (or slate of candidates).

b. In the administrative districts: A representative of the government (who shall serve as chairman), and a representative of each candidate (or slate of candidates).

Each candidate (or representative of each slate of candidates) shall be sent--no later than 20 days prior to the date of the election--to the chief official of the concerned administrative district (who shall deliver a receipt therefor) the names of the titular representatives (and alternates) chosen from among the electors entered on the voter registration list of the concerned district.

Any cards not distributed shall be returned to the commune (or administrative district) for delivery to the polling place in question, where they shall remain--on the day of the election--at the disposal of the official in charge of said polling place.

A card may be delivered to the concerned elector only upon inspection of the elector's identity documents, or upon authentication of the elector's identity by two witnesses who are entered on the voter registration list of the polling place in question. An official report of such action is thereupon prepared and signed by the official in charge and (where indicated) by the witnesses and initialed by said official.

At each polling place, when the polls have closed, the unclaimed cards shall be counted by the election board, initialed by the chairman, placed in a sealed envelope and transmitted to the mayor's office (or seat of the administrative district); and the corresponding list of names shall be prepared.

The aforesaid sealed envelopes may be opened only by the administrative commission in charge of the next revision to be made of the voter registration lists.

Title IX. Voting Process

Article 50. Each candidate (through his representative), or slate of candidates (through one of its members or other representative), shall have the right to monitor the entire voting process, the opening of the ballots and the counting of the votes, at all locations where such process is conducted, and also the right to demand the inclusion--in the corresponding official report--of all comments, protests or challenges made with respect to said process, whether such comments, protests or challenges are made before announcement of the results of the vote count or after said announcement. The official report shall be signed by the aforesaid candidates' representatives.

The aforesaid representatives must be entered on a voter registration list. They may not be ejected except in the event of disturbances incited by them, in which case action must be taken immediately to replace those ejected with alternate representatives.

The names of the titular and alternate representatives must be communicated to the mayor (or chief official of the administrative district) at least 24 hours before the opening of the polls. A receipt shall be given for said notification. The mayor (or chief official of the administrative district) shall communicate the aforesaid names to the chairman of each election board in question as soon as said boards are constituted.

Each candidate shall have free access to all polling places.

Article 51. The chairman of each election board shall be designated in the communes by the mayor, and in the administrative districts by the chief official of the district.

Article 52. During the entire period the polls are open, one copy of the voter registration list--certified by the prefect, subprefect or mayor, as the case may be--shall remain on the table in the polling place. This list shall serve as the sign-in register.

Article 53. No one may be allowed to vote unless he is entered on the voter registration list. Any Ivorian citizen, however, even though not entered on the list, shall be allowed to vote upon presentation of notification of a judicial decision ordering that he be so entered, or of a ruling by the appropriate jurisdiction annulling the decision which had ordered his removal from the list.

The aforesaid instructions must be delivered (to Ivorian citizens only) at least 3 days before the election.

Article 54. The opening of the ballots, and the tally of the votes, shall be done at each polling place immediately following the closing of the polls.

The vote count may be made by tellers who shall be appointed at least 1 hour before the polls close by the representatives of the candidates (or slates) specified in Article 50.

The aforesaid tellers--chosen from among the electors entered on the voter registration list of the district in question--shall be assigned to the counting tables in order that the reading of the ballots, on the one hand, and the tally of the votes, may be controlled simultaneously--on the spot--by one teller representing each candidate (or slate of candidates).

In the event of the absence of the aforesaid tellers, the chairman of the election board shall choose the tellers from among the electors who are present.

Immediately following the vote count, the results shall be announced by the chairman of the election board to the electors who are present in the same room where the vote count has been made.

Article 55. The official reports must be prepared in the aforesaid room immediately following the conclusion of the vote count and countersigned by the candidates or their representatives. The reports shall be prepared in duplicate.

Each election board chairman shall--through the intermediary of the chief official of the concerned administrative district (or mayor)--transmit to the minister of the interior, by the most rapid means, one copy of the official report of the election process (accompanied by such documents as must be appended), all of which is to be delivered to the vote counting commission for which provision is made in the following article. The second copy of the report shall remain in the files of the administrative district (or commune) in question.

Article 56. The general vote count shall be made in Abidjan by a commission headed by a magistrate. The composition of said commission shall be prescribed by decree of the chief of state.

The aforesaid operations shall be recorded in the form of an official report.

The results shall be announced by the chairman of the commission, who shall immediately transmit all the official reports and annexed documents to the minister of the interior.

Title X. Temporary Provisions

Article 57. Noncitizens of African origin who are entered on the voter registration lists may also participate in the 1980 elections.

Title XI. Concluding Provisions

Article 58. The present law supersedes all previous provisions to the contrary, and in particular those contained in Law No 60-358 of 7 November 1960; Law No 65-367 of 15 October 1965; Law No 70-632 of 5 November 1970; and Law No 75-748 of 22 October 1975.

Article 59. The modalities for implementation of the present law shall be prescribed by ministerial decree.

BRIEFS

IMPOSED RENT REDUCTION PLANNED—Rents in the country are to be reduced by at least 25 percent. Disclosing this in Monrovia today, the Liberian INAUGURAL newspaper quoted a Commerce Ministry source as saying that a decree to back the move by the People's Redemption Council government is expected to be released before the end of this week. The paper further quoted the Commerce Ministry source as saying that estate houses owned by the National Housing Authority might possibly be excluded from the 25 percent reduction measure. The new INAUGURAL newspaper further said that the decree will outlaw the 6 months and 1 year payments of rent, adding: No landlord will be allowed to ask for more than 5 months advance rent payment. [Text] [AB221726 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80]

CSO: 4/20

MADAGASCAR

PORTS GEAR TO RECEIVE SOVIET CEMENT SHIPMENTS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Receipt of Soviet Cement"]

[Text] The GDR will also supply us with 40,000 tons.

As we mentioned in our preceding issue, a contract for the delivery of 50,000 tons of cement was signed in Antananarivo between the Soviet Union and the GDR. The document was initialed for the Malagasy side by Rakotonomenjanahary and Randriambololona, respectively Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Economy, and Director General of COROI, a state company.

We learned yesterday from Rakotonomenjanahary that the contract specifies a 3-year deferred payment and delivery in three stages, the first to occur in 3 or 4 weeks. From now until the end of the year, or at the latest from now until February 1981, our Soviet supplier will have delivered all of the order. There is a port problem to be faced. In fact, because of limited port loading capacity, we will be able to receive only 2 8,000-ton vessels per month, that is, a 16,000-ton delivery during a period of 3 months. In order to avoid "bottlenecks" due to port overloading, four ports will take turns in the unloading operation: Toamasina, Mahajanga, Antsiranana, and Toliara. And if all goes well, the order will be completely honored in the next 3 months...

With the GDR, Too

Still with reference to cement, the director of commerce yesterday said that Minister of Economy and Commerce Justin Rarivoson has also just signed a 2-year deferred payment contract with the GDR in East Berlin for 40,000 tons. But while Soviet cement is to be delivered by the supplier, we must on the contrary provide for the transportation of the GDR-contracted merchandise. And, according to Rakotonomenjanahary, the GDR cement will definitely arrive 10 days after the first Soviet delivery. Thus this year we have made provision for cement supplies from Mozambique, the Soviet Union, the GDR, and North Korea in the following amounts: 60,000 tons, Mozambique;

50,000 tons, the USSR; 40,000 tons, the GDR; and 30,000 tons, Korea; that is, a total of 180,000 tons. Our annual consumption is more than 200,000 tons a year, and the annual production of the Amboanio cement works is 65,000 tons.

One must nevertheless still expect some slight difficulty for approximately 1 month, the time it will take the first delivery to arrive from the Soviet Union.

Let us emphasize that the public work areas that have used the greatest quantity of cement in recent years have been those of the CUR [expansion unknown] and those for the hydroelectric projects of Andekaleka and of Namorona.

8255

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

EFFORT TO BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT IN ENERGY NOTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 Sep 80 p 1, 2

[Article by A.R.: "Satisfactory OMNIS Samplings"]

[Text] Plan for Intensive drillings for the 1981's.

So--if everything continues to go well!--Madagascar in a few years will have its own source of petroleum energy. A pilot factory will begin to operate in northwest Madagascar. Will one begin with the bituminous sandstone of Bemolanga or with the heavy oil of Tsimiroro? That is part of the research that OMNIS (National Military Office for Strategic Industries) is still carrying out and which would be very difficult to answer now.

In any case, in Bemolanga as in Tsimiroro, one is beginning to "meticulously calculate" results. One is trying to make them as profitable as possible. The present oil field covers an area of 400 square kilometers. It is relatively small on a map, since Bemolanga and Tsimiroro are just barely dots, Fivondronana de Morafenobe having only 13,000 persons. The region also has a "fine" future in cattle raising--to say nothing of the economic prospects that will be provided by long-term semi-industrial, then industrial, exploitation of the oil field of black gold that we announced yesterday, the positive side of the feasibility studies undertaken up to now.

Let us remember that the bituminous sandstone reserves amount to about 2 to 3 billion tons; that of heavy oil, 9 billion tons. That is enough to take care of our consumption for several generations, our consumption now being 600,000 tons, whereas from the beginning of the first months of operation of the pilot factory in question, the latter will produce 2 million tons! What, then, will be done with the rest? We have mentioned this; it will be for exportation.

Samplings

The conversion processes foreseen for bituminous sandstone are of West German origin (LURGI). But some agents are still waiting for the results of

the laboratory tests that are being carried out by the Knokner Industrie Anylagen of Duisbourg (FRG). In any case, the analysis of samplings of 50 tons of bituminous sandstone has been completed, with satisfactory results. In the light of the latter, the oil field will soon be developed.

Colonel Hubert Andrianasolo, head of OMNIS, who up to now has observed complete silence regarding this matter, told us Wednesday of his satisfaction, at least with respect to the present stage of the work.

"Of course," he told us, "the oil fields have been in existence for a long time and research has even been done on them. The revolutionary government decided to resume this in 1975 for several reasons. First, in view of the importance of oil fields, it was necessary to exploit them, all the more since the world situation in the matter of energy is such, at present and in the years to come, that it was necessary to consider other sources of energy. Moreover, one is now mastering world technology."

Throughout the world, each country is trying to get along as best it can in the face of the present energy crisis. The biggest ones are calling for atomic stations. But one immediately experiences a general reaction: one thinks of the military purposes that such equipment can also perform. After all, maybe one is in fact thinking of killing two birds with one stone. In any case, young countries like Madagascar will never be able to launch into such an exploit. Solar energy is exploitable by us, too. One thus understands the entire importance of Boky Mena's passage with respect to the "Great Powers of the Year 2,000" (...)

Alas, Soon the Rainy Season!...

Very satisfied with present results, OMNIS next year will undertake an intensive drilling project. In yesterday's issue we spoke of the measures to be taken as of now regarding attitudes. Others also deserve to be taken into consideration, especially with respect to means of communication.

Fortunately, OMNIS has completed the present stage of its research before the arrival of the rainy season. The road between the Tsimiroro and Bemolanga camps will hardly be passable then. It will even be cut off in several places. At present, only powerful vehicles can "drive through" the Manambao river, which is now at its lowest point of the year. Once the rains come, the OMNIS camps will purely and simply be cut off from the rest of the region.

One now understands the skepticism that has been felt ever since one first spoke of "Madagasy" oil and looked for it; skepticism continues to be manifested. In any case, in the months to come an official confirmation will be made in Haut-Lieu. It will certainly be followed by the first...barrel of crude oil. Not right away, of course, but as one says: If you live long enough, you'll see. And to repeat one of our expressions: "Ny aina no mateza!"

8255

CSO: 4400

DEVELOPED SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MUST HELP SOCIALIST LDC'S

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Leite Vasconcelos: "A New Dimension to Cooperation"]

[Text] The study of the development of cooperation between Mozambique and other socialist countries was the main objective of the party and state visits that President Samora Machel made to Romania and the GDR.

In his speeches, President Samora Machel clearly defined the close connection between cooperation of socialist countries and the struggle of peoples for liberty, progress and peace.

The first socialist country was set up in Europe and Asia. The peoples' victory over fascism enabled socialism to expand on these two continents. In the 60's, the first socialist country in Latin America appeared. In the 70's, the first African socialist countries rose up and the socialist zone grew larger in Asia with the victories of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

As President Samora Machel stated, we live in an era when true socialism is expanding to four continents, which is irrefutable proof of the inevitability of socialism and, at the same time, raises new questions about its development.

Today, the socialist countries show great differences in their respective stages of development. While there are socialist countries being established which have to overcome underdevelopment, others are in the phase of advanced socialism.

It is precisely the former--those which have to overcome underdevelopment--which are forced to confront directly imperialism's aggression; it refuses to accept the irreversibility of socialism in countries which, for the most part, have recently emerged from harsh struggles of national liberation. Often, the confrontation between socialism and capitalism becomes more intense here. The new countries are forced to face imperialist invasions and military aggressions.

In this context, cooperation between the new socialist countries and the advanced socialist countries should be established--as the Mozambique head of state said--on the basis of the intransigent defense of the expansion of socialism since "socialism which defends itself, expands."

Cooperation among socialist countries on the basis of this principle will help the new socialist countries win the harsh confrontation with imperialism and, in the field of international economic relations, will also express the superiority of the socialism over capitalism.

President Samora Machel emphasized another, very relevant aspect of the expansion of socialism on four continents. This process holds new prospects for strengthening the economic capacity of socialism in the world.

The existence of true socialism on four continents facilitates cooperation among socialist countries so that every advantage can be gained by combining all resources and existing economic complements. In other words, the socialist countries are now in a position to end imperialism's economic blackmail manoeuvres about food. The establishment of a new, powerful, modern and mechanized agricultural base in new socialist countries will thus be an important weapon for imposing a new international economic order and reforming decisively the economic ability of all socialist countries.

In this light, President Samora Machel described cooperation between new socialist countries and countries of advanced socialism as "complete cooperation on the defenses of socialism and peace."

This is not unilateral aid. At the meeting held at Varna, thousands of people present enthusiastically applauded the Mozambique head of state when he said that "Mozambique owes no debt to Bulgaria since we are both aiding the forces fighting for the same objectives."

9479
CSO: 4401

MACHEL, HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI EXCHANGE BANQUET SPEECHES

Machel Speech at State Banquet

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Speech by President Samora Machel: "We Count on the Support and the Solidarity of the Other Socialist Countries"]

[Text] President Samora Machel at the state banquet given to his Hungarian counterpart. Last night, during the state banquet given for Hungarian President Pal Losonczi, the Mozambican Chief of State delivered the following address.

Esteemed and Respected Comrade Pal Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary,

Esteemed members of the government of the People's Republic of Hungary,

Comrades and friends,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is with tremendous joy that we welcome the stay among us of so important a delegation from the government of the People's Republic of Hungary. It is always with satisfaction that we receive our friends in our homeland, those who, although they may live on different latitudes, I know, are building and developing socialism.

In this area of confrontation on the African continent, important and decisive battles are underway today for the conquest of liberty and the emancipation of the peoples.

We are particularly happy in this battle to be aware of the warmth of your solidarity as friends and comrades so that peace and justice may triumph and so that the last bastions of racism, discrimination, and oppression may be torn down.

Welcome, therefore, to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Comrade President,

In Mozambique we today face the difficult challenge of overcoming economic backwardness and dependence to build a prosperous and free state for ourselves. Guided by our Marxist-Leninist Vanguard Party, the FRELIMO Party, we are ready to wipe out underdevelopment in Mozambique by 1990. We are ready to end the situation that was left to us by colonialism, building a socialist fatherland in this part of Africa. We want to build a country with an advanced economy.

The obstacles facing us on this mission are very great.

But we accept the challenge, knowing that imperialism, particularly in southern Africa, will do everything to divert us from the goals we have set for ourselves.

We are not alone in this fight. We have the support and the brotherly solidarity of the other socialist countries which, I know, are committing themselves on this long road of the struggle for total liberation.

On all continents, billions of human beings are involved in the development of more just societies.

We want to use our resources and potential correctly, we want to combine them, we want to do this by establishing a climate of economic complementarity and interdependence for the benefit of our peoples, for the strengthening of socialism and peace.

The level of cooperation achieved between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Hungary is already considerable.

It is with satisfaction that we recall the happy moments of brotherhood, of comradeship which we spent in your company, Comrade Losonczi, during the visit of a delegation of our party and our government to Hungary in June 1978. The discussions held at that time with Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party, enabled us to outline common viewpoints and to develop our mutual knowledge on the realities and objectives in which the peoples of our countries are engaged. The agreements concluded at that time are of great importance to our relations.

We are certain that the visit that Comrade Pal Losonczi is making to Mozambique will indelibly mark the start of a new chapter in the already fruitful cooperation existing between our two countries.

Comrade President,

Throughout the world we today observe the advance of the impetuous torrent consisting of the forces of liberty and progress, defeating imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, and Zionism.

The gains already achieved by the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are a stimulating oxygen for the new struggles and combat of the popular masses against exploitation, oppression, and discrimination.

The victory of the people of Zimbabwe constituted a victory of all peoples who love peace and progress and introduced a new and unstoppable dynamic impetus in the total and complete liberation of southern Africa. In Namibia, in South Africa, in the Sahara, in East Timor, in Palestine, in Bolivia, and in El Salvador, the liberation struggle continues with growing success.

This is also why there is a growing escalation of imperialism against the revolution, against peace and security. By attacking our peoples, by promoting misery and underdevelopment, by constantly carrying out insidious and brutal maneuvers, imperialism seeks to wipe out the revolutionary gains and check the total and complete liberation of the peoples.

This is why the unity of all revolutionary forces is an essential factor in the establishment of peace.

This is why internationalism which encompasses not just one but all struggles of the peoples is a permanent necessity in the construction of a new society.

Comrade President,

The struggle for peace, for peaceful coexistence, and for economic and social development is a fundamental constant feature in the foreign policy of our country. In this field, great successes were achieved through the consistent action of the socialist countries and the democratic and progressive forces throughout the world.

The current manifestations of imperialism's aggressiveness against the socialist system run counter to the tendency for detente and harm the overall desires of humanity. The arms race and economic blackmail do not serve the peoples, nor do they serve the cause of development and peace.

In Mozambique we stand behind the efforts undertaken by the socialist countries in terms of strengthening the development of peace and cooperation.

Unity between our parties, peoples, and states constitutes a solid bloc in the construction of new values, in the construction of prosperity and happiness

in our homelands.

Comrade President,

Allow me to propose at to you:

To the health of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party,

To the health of Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary and Comrade Anna Losonczi;

To the unalterable friendship between the Mozambican people and the Hungarian people,

To brotherhood between the FRELIMO Party and the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party,

To cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Hungary,

To the victory of socialism and peace,

The struggle continues!

Hungarian President's Reply

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 pp 3, 4

[Speech by President Pal Losonczi of the People's Republic of Hungary:
"We Stand With the African Peoples in the Fight for the Consolidation of
Independence"]

[Text] Responding to the address by President Samora Machel yesterday, during the state banquet, Hungarian President Pal Losonczi made the following remarks:

Esteemed Comrade Machel,

Esteemed Comrade Graca Machel,

Dear Comrades,

Allow me first of all to express my sincere gratitude for the warm words of brotherly greeting which are a living expression of the close relationships that were created between the People's Republic of Hungary and the People's

Republic of Mozambique, between the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party and the FRELIMO, between our peoples.

It is with great expectations that we arrive in your beautiful homeland. It is a source of great joy to us to be able personally to familiarize ourselves with the life of your people, your daily struggle to build a better future, for the construction of socialist society. We came here with feelings of sincere friendship and we are convinced that our current meeting will contribute to the development of our relations.

The Hungarian people with great attention and sympathy followed the struggle of the Mozambican patriots to shake off the colonial yoke, it supported it actively, just as it is today likewise supporting our Mozambican friends who, after winning their independence, have set themselves the objective of socialist development. We are convinced that the Mozambican people will attain its magnificent objective. We know and we highly appreciate the gains achieved by the Mozambican people under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party in the grandiose struggle for liberation, and during the 5 years since the conquest of independence.

The Third Congress of the FRELIMO, the creation of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary vanguard party of the working and peasant classes of Mozambique was hailed by us as an event of particular importance. It is our conviction that the application of the teachings of scientific socialism to your specific conditions, as well as the creation of the organized and united leading force constitute the guarantee of new successes for the Mozambican people.

In May 1978, our people received the delegation of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, headed by your comrade President Samora Machel, with much affection. Your visit to Hungary gave us the opportunity to have the first personal meeting between the leaders of our parties and states; it was a step of special significance on the road of the development of our cooperation and it opened up new prospects in the expansion of our relations on the party and government levels.

It has been more than 35 years that the Hungarian people embarked upon the road of socialist construction. Important successes were achieved during that time, historical tasks were accomplished, and at this time we are building the developed socialist society. The 12th Congress of our party, held in March of this year, ratified our policy which was approved and supported by our entire people. In the meantime, our road has not been easy either. It was necessary to overcome many difficulties and problems but we were always able to count on the solidarity of our brother parties, on the internationalist aid of the socialist countries.

Dear Comrade Machel,

Comrades,

The favorable changes which have taken place in international policy demonstrate the advantages which detente offers to peaceful construction and social progress.

At the same time, during the most recent period, the imperialist states and their allies are trying to turn the wheels of history back. The increase in their aggressiveness is accompanied by alarming phenomena in international life. They have launched a concentrated offensive against the gains of detente, they want to force the world once again into an arms race which would be even more dangerous and costly than all the earlier ones; they are about to intervene openly in the internal affairs of independent states under the pretext that they belong to their sphere of vital interests.

We believe that one cannot allow international relations once again to be dominated by these medieval habits of violence, threat, pressure, and blackmail.

This is why we assign great importance to the union of the forces of socialism and progress. The guarantee in overcoming current difficulties, in our opinion, springs from strengthening our alliance with the Soviet Union, with the forces of the communist and worker movement, with the national liberation movement, with the countries that have chosen the way of socialism.

But our allegiance is not directed against any other people. The objective we must promote--in the interest of all peoples--together with all forces that feel a responsibility for peace, for the future of humanity, is the cause of peace, disarmament, detente, progress, and cooperation.

At this time, the African continent has become one of the most important fronts in the worldwide struggle between socialism and capitalism. The victories of the people of Mozambique, Angola, and Ethiopia, as well as the other peoples, recently, the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the unquenchable struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for their national liberation have brought about profound changes and created a new situation on the continent. The development toward socialism of ever more African countries is a fact that creates enthusiasm, and their struggle for a better future is an important element in the international class struggle.

The changes which are taking place on the African continent, as well as throughout the world, profoundly worry international imperialism and its

allies because they see their political, economic, and military influence threatened. To prevent the success of the struggle for independence, for social progress, the consolidation of the African countries, to prevent the final victory of the national liberation movements on the continent, and the elimination of the last bastions of colonialism and apartheid, they do not hesitate to resort to all methods, from neocolonialist penetration to brutal military intervention. But these aspirations will be frustrated by the best sons and daughters of Africa, by the progressive peoples and states on the continent who have the total support of the countries of the socialist community and of the solidarity of the international progressive forces.

Faithful to its internationalist foreign policy, the People's Republic of Hungary considers the progressive states of Africa its allies. Our people, as well as the other peoples of the socialist countries, believe that it is their duty to aid and support their struggle in all possible forms. Totally and without any reservations we stand side by side with the African countries which are struggling to conquer and consolidate their national independence.

In the course of our current visit we are likewise guided by the objective of strengthening brotherly cooperation between our parties, peoples, and states in all areas. All conditions exist for achieving this because our peoples are very close to each other; our principles and ideas are common; we fight on the same front against imperialism, neocolonialism, for peace and social progress. Our conversations that were held so far demonstrate that this desire, this determination are shared by you. I am convinced that our mission will be accomplished and will contribute to the expansion of our relations.

In the spirit of these thoughts I now raise my glass to drink to the health of Comrade Samora Machel and his esteemed spouse, the health of all Mozambican comrades and friends, the further development of our cooperation and solidarity, for friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party and the FRELIMO Party, for friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Hungary and Mozambique.

5058

CSO: 4401

INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MUST OFFER ASSISTANCE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] As we go to press on this edition, President Samora Machel is still in the process of visiting some socialist countries in Europe, especially Bulgaria, Romania, and the GDR.

In his speeches and remarks, the Mozambican chief of state emphasized the issue of cooperation between the socialist countries as a fundamental point and as a guarantee of victory of socialism against imperialism. The expansion of the liberated zone of humanity is inseparable--he asserted--from the expansion of cooperation between the more advanced countries which have chosen the way of development and the younger countries which have opted for the noncapitalist way.

This thesis has real political foundations: the visit by the Mozambican supreme leader comes at a moment when the imperialist forces are increasingly resorting to the use of military force and threat in order to impose or try to impose their interests over the will of the peoples. This is happening in Bolivia where American military specialists are helping the coupist forces carry out the massive murder of the people in revolt; this is happening in Africa where there is stepped-up collaboration between imperialism and the African reactionary forces, especially through the establishment of American bases and the provision of port facilities for the United States Navy; in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf there is a growing imperialist military presence which, in order to acquire what it calls "defense of the petroleum supply lines," seeks to create an environment of instability among the progressive riparian countries, especially Mozambique, Madagascar, Tanzania, the Seychelles, and others. The same is true of Ethiopia, Iran, and the progressive Arab countries.

This is why all of the words spoken by President Samora Machel are so relevant. More than anybody else, it must be the advanced socialist countries that must support the young countries that have adopted the Marxist option, such as Mozambique, not only to improve their economy but also to meet the imperialist threat which in recent times--after the excitement springing from the defeat in Vietnam--is becoming more and more aggressive and determined militarily to resolve issues to which there can only be a political solution. Here we might mention the failure of the attempted liberation of the American hostages as a result of a military adventure that misfired.

Fortunately for Mozambique, socialist support has been a fact which has existed for a long time, even before the existence of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] as an independent country. It is this support, this collaboration which the Mozambican chief of state wants to see expanded and to take on a new quality above all now that the challenge to underdevelopment has been taken up.

5058

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

MUTUAL ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Aug 80 p 15

[Article by Beatriz Schiller: "Mozambique Describes Ties With Brazil"]

[Text] New York--In an exclusive interview with JORNAL DO BRASIL, the Mozambique Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano stated in New York that, after the visit of the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, Saraiva Guerreiro, to Mozambique in June 1980--"when we discussed our views in depth--it was clear that the rapprochement between Mozambique and Brazil was based on the definition of clear objectives of our economic, cultural, political and social cooperation."

Chissano, who took part in the UN Special Assembly on Development--New International Economic Order--there announced the formation of an integrated economic zone, a sort of common market of the front line nations of southern Africa. He also said Mozambique would further increase its imports of Brazilian products.

Cooperation

The Mozambique minister of foreign affairs stressed that the rapprochement of Brazil and Mozambique was not based on the common language. He believed that it was to the Brazilian Government's advantage and that of former colonies like Brazil to establish relations with independent, former colonies based on principles having nothing in common with the groups set up by the former colonial powers.

"The first Brazilian ambassador to present credentials in Mozambique was very respectful of our criteria for relations and prevented Brazil from assuming the views of the old colonial countries about grouping by language. Language is such an isolated element that it cannot serve as a basis for our cooperation," said Chissano.

He said that Brazil currently exports tractors, automobile parts, building materials, clothing, textiles and a wide variety of manufactured products to Mozambique. "Last year, our imports of Brazilian products increased a great deal. During the Brazilian foreign minister's visit, there were negotiations

about Brazilian participation in agricultural and industrial projects, in which Brazilian technicians and technology will play an important role," said Chissano.

He stressed Mozambique's interest in distributing goods and in having a planned economy. "However, regional cooperation and cooperation with countries of other continents do not require imposition of systems."

Economic Strategy

At the United Nations, the Mozambique foreign minister presented the project of the countries of southern Africa to establish an integrated economic zone in which those countries--Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Tanzania--would increase subregional cooperation to achieve the integrated development of their economies.

Chissano did not accept the designation of common market for southern Africa, preferring "not to label the integration of economies in the region. It will be a model in which all will cooperate as equals, for practical results." He said the economic model which is being established in this African region is that of interdependence.

The political goal of this economic strategy, stated Chissano, is to combat the economic dependence of all those countries on South Africa, thus fighting against apartheid. Close cooperation between the countries of southern Africa will bring about a "drastic cut in cooperation with South Africa, forcing it, because of that development, to make domestic changes more rapidly," he said.

On the subject of Mozambique's relations with the United States, Chissano pointed out that Washington believes that the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola is necessary for normalization with certain African countries. "Mozambique does not cooperate with the United States because of the embargo of the North American Congress. It accuses us of having ties with the Soviets and socialist countries and views us as a satellite of the Soviet Union. We do not understand this attitude. The United States has a much greater Soviet presence in its country than Mozambique does. They cooperate much more with the Soviets than we do," stated Chissano.

9479

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

DEBRAY FINDS SIMILARITIES BETWEEN CUBAN, MOZAMBIKAN REVOLUTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpts] "The center of Latin American revolution is currently located in Central America," Regis Debray said yesterday morning during a conference with journalists and students at the National Journalism School. According to Debray, important foci in that center are Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala, which are undergoing intense social upheaval.

"The Cuban experience is central to the Central American revolutions," said Debray. Offering some thoughts on the Cuban revolution, he said there were important similarities to the Mozambican revolution. In both instances, the revolutionaries "discovered" Marxism by practicing it; the leadership parties in Cuba and Mozambique emerged from the armies of liberation; and in both countries the socialist path of economic, social and cultural development was announced 2 years after the revolutionary forces took power.

Return to Paris

The distinguished French intellectual returned to Paris late yesterday afternoon, after an 8-day visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM].

During his stay in Mozambique, the French personality met with party and government officials and also visited some locales of economic importance to our country.

Debray was accompanied by Swiss academic Jean Ziegler, and was here at the invitation of the Ministry of Information to study the process of building a people's democracy in this country, which was recently liberated from the colonial yoke.

Jean Ziegler will remain in the RPM for a few more days.

6362
CSO: 4401

AMNESTIED PRISONERS ARE REINTEGRATING INTO SOCIETY

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 pp 12-13

[Article by Tomas Vieira Mario: "M'sauize: The Future Has Begun"]

[Excerpts] A vast offensive with two main objectives was launched a short time ago in the town of M'sauize, in Mavago. It is a part of the development programs of the communal villages in this district which has been designated as a pilot district in Niassa and which coincides with the start of the rehabilitation of former deserters, traitors, and undisciplined individuals who were amnestied by President Samora Machel in October. Here is a report from Niassa on this subject.

Activity among inhabitants in the area now resembles big city activity, amid dense forests which still surround the village. There are many people in M'sauize now. The movements of vehicles and machinery make us forget the monotony which sometimes prevails in rural life.

Work has begun on the rehabilitation of former traitors, deserters, and undisciplined violators of the Mozambique Liberation Front who were amnestied by President of the Republic Samora Machel during his historical visit to Niassa last October. As we know, these individuals are at the Chiputo reeducation center in the district of Majune.

The start of their rehabilitation in the communal villages in the M'sauize area coincided with the launching of a broad offensive designed to develop these rural communities. This is an effort which involves various agencies of the province, especially the Niassa executive program coordinator, the provincial commission for communal villages, the provincial directorates of agriculture and public works and housing, as well as others.

These are men who are being integrated now into the communal villages around the seat of the area, in Chilolo and Namacanbale in that same area.

On Former Rehabilitees

The integration of individuals coming from Chiputo began in July of last year at which time they first started arriving in this locality.

The planning behind their initial activities of course revolved around the construction of their homes since they were going to be inhabitants of the sections of the villages to which they were assigned and that meant that they would have to keep in step with the methods and organization prevailing there at that time.

Talking about the process of his integration during the period of 2 weeks following his arrival, that same individual told us that "we never had any complaints from any of them about the local people nor did the local folk complain about them. Life is progressing here and there is even collaboration on the part of the local people in many things."

In M'sauize we also had an opportunity to talk to some of those persons about their life during this phase of getting started all over again. Botao Daniel, originally from Cabo Delgado, told us: "First of all, I would like to express my appreciation for the step taken by His Excellency, President Samora Machel in giving us our freedom. All of us really received that decision with much joy, even with great joy."

It is important to emphasize finally that the program calls for the integration of 700 families of those individuals into the three communal villages in the locality of M'sauize, that is, Chilolo, M'sauize, and Nanacambale.

\$058

CS0: 4001

PROPAGATION OF SOCIALISM IS ITS BEST DEFENSE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 pp 1,5

[Text] The official state visit which President Samora Machel made to Bulgaria, Romania, and the GDR--socialist countries in Europe--ended with highly positive results which raised relations between the peoples of Mozambique and those countries to a qualitatively higher level. Qualitatively higher in political terms and qualitatively higher in economic terms, as revealed by the important agreements and documents signed between our socialist state and those states in socialist Europe

The successes achieved in the conversations that were held are fundamentally due to two factors constituting the basic points of our identity: our past as subjugated and oppressed people who fought for their liberation and our present struggle for the happiness of our peoples, for peace and liberty, in a word, for socialism.

Socialism confronts the threat of imperialism on many fronts on the four continents where it has already established itself--Asia, America, Africa, and Europe; imperialism carries out direct or indirect aggression through its agents or through attempts to perpetuate the economic dependence of the less developed countries.

In this context, the defense of socialism demands unity among the countries which have adopted its way of development and this necessarily involves efficient economic cooperation which will enable the countries with an underdeveloped economy to liberate themselves from economic dependence on imperialism.

The expansion of socialism and its consolidation therefore are conditions for its defense.

This is not a matter of asking or giving aid. This is a matter of cooperating with mutual advantages. This is a matter of intelligently combining the resources of all countries and their complementary aspects. This involves socialism in general, whose establishment on four continents

confirms its historical inevitability.

The option for socialism is not confirmed by words. It is confirmed by concrete work, by sacrifices made in the struggle against misery, against hunger and nakedness, against underdevelopment; it is strengthened by concrete participation in the liberation of the peoples, in the struggle for peace.

The positions assumed by the Mozambicans in the international arena and, respectively, by Bulgaria, Romania, and the GDR--countries recently visited by President Samora Machel--are essentially common. As their highest leaders said on various occasions, this was also a point which led to a greater approach and better mutual knowledge.

In the meantime, Mozambique has just received Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. His visit is also a part of the strengthening of relationships of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and other, more developed socialist countries. Both Samora Machel and Pal Losonczi yesterday, during the state banquet given for the Hungarian leader, declared that they were in favor of greater development of economic cooperation based on mutual advantage.

In all of these contacts, socialism grows stronger and strengthens its base in the permanent, worldwide confrontation with capitalism and imperialism.

5058
CSO: 4401

WORLD LUTHERAN FEDERATION REPRESENTATIVE EXPRESSES SATISFACTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Report on press conference with Geoffrey Mawalla Sawaya, World Lutheran Federation representative, in Mozambique, date not given]

[Excerpts] "Our main goal is to create something, with what little we have, to help the needy. This country suffered the Limpopo River floods in 1977, and, in 1978, the Zambezi floods and a cyclone in Nampula, in which 519,000 people were made homeless. After independence, during the process of national reconstruction, the Mozambican government also had to assist about 150,000 Zimbabwean refugees. These, then, are the major concerns of the federation here, and this is why we are in Mozambique," Geoffrey Mawalla Sawaya, representative of the World Lutheran Federation, said during an interview with representatives of the national news media.

The World Lutheran Federation is an association of Lutheran churches throughout the world. Created by a constituent assembly in July 1947 in Switzerland, the organization now has about 17 million affiliates, with 99 permanent member churches from 59 countries.

Replying to a question put by NOTICIAS regarding the activity of the church in a society such as ours, the World Lutheran Federation representative said: "Actually, I am quite pleased. When I arrived, as you know, we had no church here in the federation, but the government received us very well and gave us a house. We had no transportation, but the government provided us with transportation; it made it possible...They presented us to the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Health Ministry, the National Center for Refugees and Liberation Movements, and various other groups in areas of interest to us for our activities. During this process we have felt like brothers. I have never felt like a foreigner because, when any event came up, we were invited. I visited the provinces, where I learned about all the projects to be carried out. We talked freely and directly. I never felt as if I were not a member of FRELIMO; on the contrary, I feel almost like a party member, and this makes me happy," said Sawaya.

Material Support

"Why are you, a religious organization, giving importance to material support and not just to spiritual matters?"

The question arose because this institution is involved in various activities connected not only with spiritual well-being but also, and above all, with the physical well-being of people, regardless of their faith. Sawaya answered frankly.

"I don't know anything about the other churches. We certainly cooperate and work together, but it is hard to know about anyone's spiritual life. There is a Christian Council of Mozambique, but I don't know how they work. We have a good working relationship with them, but their functions are different from ours, and they have their own way of leading the people. We of the Lutheran Federation know, first of all, that there can be no soul without a body, leading us to the conclusion, on the other hand, that where there is life there is a soul. We are well aware that the body requires sun, air, water, food, a home, to sustain life, and only then can we think about the soul, because if there is no body, there is no life."

Geoffrey Mawalla Sawaya is 56 years old, and is a native of Tanzania. He worked with the Tanzanian police for about 30 years. At the police training school, he took part in the military training of many FRELIMO soldiers who passed through the camps of Mutuaro, Newala, Chidudo, Songea and, later, Chiwindi. From Songea he went to the Police General Headquarters as its director.

In 1969, when Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, our first president, was basely assassinated, Sawaya conducted the investigation of the case. After a lengthy investigation that touched several countries, it was concluded that the bombs had come from Maputo, then Lourenco Marques, although the PIDE [Portuguese International and State Defense Police] made every effort to hide the fact

Sawaya left the police force in 1974 and returned to his birthplace to farm. While he was there, the World Lutheran Federation asked for his collaboration, and since then he has devoted himself to this activity.

6362

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE PUBLISHING COOPERATION--The Portuguese firm CDL [Central Book Distributor] will sign protocols of agreement on cooperation with INLD [National Book and Record Institute] and Tempografica about printing and joint publication of books, business matters, training of cadres and technical assistants, and bibliographic information, said Mario Lino, CDL director general, in a meeting with the media yesterday afternoon. "We agree to let Mozambique workers serve apprenticeships at no cost in our offices," he stressed, indicating CDL's readiness. This cooperation also includes sending Portuguese experts to help organize the INLD and to print books ordered by Mozambique within the agreed limits. At the meeting, Mario Lino--who was accompanied by Maria Emilia Saraiva, an official of CDL's export/import department, and Francisco Melo, director of the publishing houses AVANTE and CAMINHO--said that during his approximately 3-week stay in Maputo, he had contacts with the Central Committee secretary for ideological work of the FRELIMO Party, Jorge Rebelo; the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Sergio Vieira; the Eduardo Mondlane University, Tempografica and CEDIMO and agreed to send the latter information regularly about books published in Portugal. The CDL delegation and the director of the AVANTE and CAMINHO came to Mozambique to help put on an exhibit of Portuguese books at FACIM [Maputo International Fair], at INLD's invitation. In the pavillion of that Mozambique firm, 1,500 titles of the 27 publishing houses represented by CDL are displayed. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 2] 9479

AIR CONNECTION WITH PARIS--During the talks held between the French UTA [Air Transportation Union] and LAM [Mozambique Airlines] on economic relations and promoting air traffic, representatives of the two companies discussed LAM's direct participation in the future in flying the Maputo-Paris route. Meanwhile, representatives of the French Government and UTA who traveled on the inaugural Paris-Maputo flight have already visited the port of Maputo. The delegations from the French Government and UTA have been in our country since last Wednesday; they arrived in Maputo from Paris on the plane inaugurating air service between our capital and Paris--which is not to say this was the first flight made since others had already occurred. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 1] 9479

LETTER FROM STUDENT IN GDR--As we know, the party and the government mobilized the young people to become the future cadres. We are here, in the GDR, directly in Wernigerode-Haus Buchenberg. We left Mozambique on 30 June 1980 at 0845. We stopped over in Angola and Nigeria. The INTERFLUG [East German Airline] aircraft landed at the International Airport of Berlin, capital of the GDR, at 0220. We were warmly received by our enterprise officials and some of our Mozambican brothers. Next we organized groups. Our group consists of 50 members. We are organized according to cultural, sports, and occupational activities. In sports, we formed a team--the Red Star of Mozambique--which is what we call it; to begin with, we had a friendly game with our German brothers in ~~the~~ city and it ended in a tie, 2:2. The purpose of sports is to contribute to peace, to the development of friendly relations and understanding between people. Please excuse all the space taken up by this letter and the poorly-written Portuguese. Revolutionary greetings to the entire Mozambican people and good success in your work. Antonio Aibo Mpelia, A. Mpassula, GDR. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 42] 5058

TIES WITH FRENCH AIRLINE--Continuing the program drawn up between UTA [Air Transportation Union] (French Air Transport Company) and LAM (Air Lines of Mozambique) with a view to the establishment of economic relations and the promotion of air traffic, contacts have already been held between representatives of these two air line companies with a view to future direct participation by LAM in services between Maputo and Paris. The newspaper NOTICIAS, in its 12 September issue, reported that the representatives of the French government and of UTA, who came on the inaugural Paris-Maputo flight made recently, on that day visited Ponta Malongane, as part of a program of visits to places of tourist interest in the country, so as to familiarize themselves with the country's potential in this field. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 3] 5058

SOUTH AFRICANS AID LAUNCH SEARCH--For 5 days, a team of South African divers took part in the second phase of operations to locate the pilots' launch that disappeared last month in the Bay of Maputo. The search ended last Sunday, although it failed to detect any remains of the ill-fated craft. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Mozambican side in the operations told NOTICIAS that the team of professional South African divers should return in a few days to continue the search in a wider area of the bay, using a different type of equipment. From the results to date, it can be concluded that the accident (disappearance) was not the result of a collision or grounding, since there is no obstacle in the area, either on the surface or the bottom, that is not properly marked. Even if this had been the case, the launch would have been damaged, which would make it easier to detect the reasons for its disappearance. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Sep 80 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401

STATE PAYING OFF DEBTS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27-28 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Seven and a half billion have already been allotted for this.

The state has decided to pay off the debts that it has contracted with private industries, thanks to having received a portion of the French government's financial assistance at the end of the most recent visit of the prime minister in Paris.

Ten of the 21 billion 500 million will serve to finance investment projects, while the rest, made up of a bonded loan of 4 billion and a STABEX [expansion unknown] advance of 7.5 billion, will make it possible to settle the debts of the state that date back to the 1979-80 administrative period.

As a matter of fact, during the 1979-80 administrative period, the treasury accumulated arrears on the order of several billion because of very inadequate revenues due to a decrease in agricultural production and to the resultant slackening of economic activities.

The methods of payment were defined in a decree of the minister of finance and economy on 13 August 1980, which established an advisory committee for that specific purpose and in agreement with trade union groups and the National Association of Chambers of Commerce.

This committee met twice: in August and September.

At the first meeting, only the 4 billion from the bonded loan were available. They were divided among the various creditors of the state according to the amount of their credit.

The state's indebtedness with respect to the private sector is composed of three elements: debts ordered for payment, debts in the process of an order for payment, and those not incurred through usual methods.

The regularly incurred and ordered for payment debts on 20 August amounted to 6 billion; and those in the process of being ordered for payment, to 1.9 billion, that is, a partial debt of 7.9 billion.

At its first meeting, the committee had decided to pay this to the extent of available funds: that is, 4 billion, according to the following bill book:

- Immediate and entire settlement of those debts totalling 20 million, or less;
- Settlement of 50 percent of the debts totalling between 20 and 50 million;
- Settlement of 25 percent of a total greater than 50 million.

At its second meeting, in September, the advance from STABEX having been received, the committee decided to settle the balance of debts exceeding 20 million and debts that were in the process of an order for payment and that reached maturity. To that end 4 billion were set apart from the said advance.

In all, 8 billion will have been allotted for payment of the arrears of the state for demandable payment of debts, estimated at 7.9 billion.

There remain available 3.5 billion, earmarked for the cancellation of the state's direct, regularly incurred debts, obligations that were incurred in previous budgets. At present the minister of finance and economy cannot estimate their total, because loan administrators generally did not make their totals known to him. That is why a circular has been addressed to the various administrative departments, asking them to specify the amount of both the regular and the unusual obligations incurred with private enterprises.

It must, however, be specified that only regular commitments constitute state debts for which payment is provided within the framework of French cooperation.

The same information was also requested of the private sector through the intermediary of the National Association of the Chambers of Commerce, of the Regional Chambers of Commerce, and of trade union groups.

Upon completion of this survey, the state will have a more precise idea of the debts that it has contracted and will take useful steps to settle them.

8255
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SENGHOR URGES AID--Paris L'UNITE in French 10 October 1980 carries on page 5 a 1,600-word Guy Perrimond "Exclusive" interview with Senegal President Leopold Sedar Senghor on the recent UN session on North-South questions, which he deems a "partial failure" owing to the "developed countries' egotism." He points to the Third World's debts, energy and population problems as the main problems facing the "South." Senghor goes on to say that "African socialists" are trying to find "a fourth path which differs from the European third path in terms of having its cultural roots in the complementary values of Arabness and Negritude." He concludes by saying that the Socialist International should concentrate its efforts "on problems of aid to the Third World." LD201025 [Editorial Report]

CSO: 4420

RENE'S FOREIGN VISITS STRENGTHEN COOPERATION

Victoria NATION in English 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] In the NATION of September 20 we published an editorial to give our readers an idea of how much has been achieved in the course of various visits paid by President France Albert Rene to several countries. It has been pointed out, and rightly so, that we omitted many facts and figures, which only serve to prove the real point we were trying to make.

Indeed since June 1977 the President has made useful visits to many other countries with which we have close ties of friendship and cooperation. The President paid official visits to Britain and France, two of our traditional and long-standing friends who have financed several major development projects. The President also visited Tanzania and Madagascar, two countries with which the Seychelles are now cooperating very closely in regional, political and economic development.

President Rene also paid a state visit to the Libyan Jamahiriya and paved the way for very close cooperation between the Seychellois and Libyan peoples in several fields, and while attending the summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in Havana last year, took the opportunity for talks with several leaders, including Dr. Fidel Castro, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, President Sekou Toure of Guinea, whose country is helping us with our education programme, and others.

Another visit which Mr Rene undertook was in early 1977 when he was still Prime Minister. This was to Australia, where he negotiated the agreement which resulted in educational aid and a gift of rice to Seychelles.

His latest visits, of course, were to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam when new cooperation accords were signed with the DPRK.

Many other countries are also cooperating with Seychelles in its development programme, thanks to the President's efforts, although he has not so far physically paid official or state visits there. These include Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the United States, the Soviet Union, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Canada and others, whose support though it may not be readily visible to the public eye, is still much appreciated.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER FERRARI REPORTS ON FOREIGN CONTACTS

Victoria NATION in English 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

STRONG SUPPORT for a proposal to regionalise the World Bank as the best way of helping small island states has been given by Dr. Maxime Ferrari, Minister of Planning and Development and Seychelles' Governor at the Bank.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Washington, United States, Dr. Ferrari said regionalisation would enable Seychelles to know much more readily where its development projects stood and would help the Bank to understand the Republic's economic problems and priorities.

With a centralised institution at the other side of the world it is much harder for small nations to make their voices heard than if the Bank had a base in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam or Antananarivo, he added.

Minister Ferrari has now returned to Seychelles after a

tour which also took him to France and Sweden for talks on various co-operation projects.

In Washington, he said Seychelles was enthusiastic about becoming a new member of the World Bank at a time when recognition of the need for radical changes in both the Bank and the IMF was gaining ground.

Seychelles hoped that these institutions would show themselves capable of adapting to the new economic realities in the world, said Dr. Ferrari.

He urged the World Bank not to forget that Seychelles, like other small island states, is now suffering from severe economic constraints even though it has advantages of a healthy climate, food for its people and a tourist industry.

Because of the nature of the country, with its poor soils making agriculture expensive, its shortage of natural resources and its enormous transport

problems, the Seychelles' Government had opted for tourism as a means of creating jobs and earning foreign exchange to improve living standards. During the 1970s this policy had worked well, but the world recession was now making itself felt with an 11 per cent decline in tourists so far in 1980, said Minister Ferrari.

The impact of such a decline is great and it is to deal with the problem of dependency on tourism that the Government is now struggling to diversify its economy into areas such as fishing, agriculture and small industries.

"This task is made more difficult when we have to raise loans on the international money markets at the present high interest rates," he said. Yet despite these problems the people of Seychelles were an optimistic people with great hopes for the future.

The Minister went on to say that Seychelles welcomed the proposals of the Brandt Report and agreed with its basic argument that an improvement in material conditions in the Third World is essential to the

solution of so many problems facing the world today.

The present climate in the industrialised world of increasing protectionism and reduced flows of economic aid to developing countries can only be harmful to the future of the world economy, he added.

Finally Minister Ferrari urged that though Seychelles was small, it should not be overlooked.

"Sometimes small is beautiful and sometimes small is impossible. Seychelles is small, it is beautiful and we are working to make the best of our possibilities," he said.

In Paris Dr. Ferrari met the French Minister for Co-operation, Mr. Robert Galley, to review the French programme of aid to the tuna fishing industry and also to discuss help in the hotel training sector.

In Sweden he had talks on the setting up of an energy programme for Seychelles in which the Swedish Institute will help and also on community development projects including a centre for the handicapped.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIALS VISIT DISTRICT BRANCHES

Victoria NATION in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

MEETINGS were held this weekend between officials of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and members of the district branches of Grand' Anse and Baie Ste. Anne (on Praslin) and La Digue.

The Central Committee delegation was led by the Secretary General Mr. Guy Simon and it also included the Chairman of the People's Assembly, Mr. John Renaud, and the Chief Coordinator Mrs. Sylvette Frichot.

At La Digue's meeting, the Assistant Secretary General of the SPPF, Mr. Matthew Servina and the Organising Secretary, Mr. Ogilvie Berlouis, were also present.

During the meetings which were well-attended, the Front's policies were discussed and Mr. Guy Simon took the opportunity to explain again some of the Party's aims. He spoke on the SPPF's plans to provide equal opportunities to everybody particularly in the education field, the National

Youth Service, the provision of jobs, houses and Social Security to everybody and the importance of voluntary work.

The role of SPPF members and committee members in the society was also among the topics of discussion at the meetings. At all three meetings questions ranging from applications for housing assistance to the performance quality of the district chairman, were raised by the members. Some matters which included the popularity of the chairman in his or her district have been taken to the Central Executive Committee for consideration.

Mr. Simon left Seychelles yesterday to represent the Front at important meetings of the political parties of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

Mrs. Sylvette Frichot and Mrs. Lidya Pillay are still on Praslin and La Digue to attend to other SPPF business in particular regarding the setting up of branches of the Seychelles Women's Association there.

FARMERS VOTE TO DISSOLVE SFM

Victoria NATION in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

MEMBERS of the Seychelles Farmers Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd (SFM) voted yesterday to dissolve this cooperative society. This means that the SFM will be officially dissolved at the end of this year when the Seychelles Commodity Company (SEYCOM) will ultimately take over the marketing of all agricultural produce in the country.

The members of the SFM, mostly farmers and producers of vegetables and meat, were meeting yesterday for their annual general meeting at the Pirates Arms Hotel when they voted to dissolve their cooperative society.

At the start of the meeting, the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, who was once involved in cooperative business and who spoke as a guest, explained to farmers how they would benefit more from SEYCOM. He said SEYCOM intended to buy all agricultural produce and would find marketing outlets for the produce at pre-guaranteed prices. Whereas the SFM deals with only a few farmers who are members, the SEYCOM will deal with all farmers and will make sure that all their produce is bought. This new parastatal company has plans to help preserve agricultural produce in times of glut.

As SEYCOM will assure a marketing outlet for all agri-

cultural produce in the country, it is expected that farmers will be encouraged to produce more. On this, Minister Ferrari assured the farmers that producers' cooperative societies would be encouraged.

The SFM annual general meeting also discussed the organisation's activities and progress in 1979. A surplus of nearly R 498,000 was announced and the distribution of this money as profit shares and bonus among the members was discussed.

The next and last annual general meeting of the Seychelles Farmers Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd will be held at the end of this year to review the activities and progress of 1980.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT'S YOUTH SERVICE POLICY

Victoria NATION in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam answered more questions concerning the functioning and administration of the National Youth Service. He has reiterated Government policy that the service will be purely voluntary.

Any child will be accepted in the service only if both he or she, along with parents, are agreeable to it. Once all the forms which have been handed out are collected, the children will be interviewed individually along with their parents. The children will in addition be required to undergo a medical test.

Mr Adam has explained that the youths will be allowed to visit their parents twice each month and in both cases stay overnight. But beyond that there will be no holidays. Parents or people who are responsible for them will be encour-

aged to visit the children at the village. A day will be fixed for that each month and usually it will be during the week-end. Arrangements will also be made for children whose parents are residing on other islands to be able to go and visit them there.

The youths will have every right, of course, to write to friends and receive messages and letters, including from overseas. They will also be permitted to receive phone calls which will be passed on to them by those in charge. They will likewise be able to phone their parents, but this will be done on the condition that those responsible are satisfied that the reason is a valid one.

Mr Adam has explained that each child at the NYS camp will receive a pocket money of R. 25 per month. But this will not be handed over in cash, but rather in kind. The children will be able to purchase what they want at the camp's

shop equivalent to the value of the given sum. He explained that each child in the service will receive three school uniforms, one uniform for ceremonial occasions, two sets of nightwear, shoes and socks. But the youths will have to bring their own swimming costumes, underwear and clothes which they ordinarily wear at home.

Amusements will include

sports, films and concerts, which will all be under supervision. However any youth who is certified unfit by the camp's doctor will not have to participate in any activity.

Of course, the youths will be given every encouragement to study. But as has been explained already, education will not only be academic, but will also be furthered through other activities which will continue throughout the week at the camp.

CSO: 4420

TEACHERS EXPECTED BACK FROM VISIT TO DPRK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Victoria NATION in English 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE GROUP of teachers who have been visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were expected back home early today.

The teachers left Seychelles on September 18 at the invitation of the government of the DPPK to see that country's education system.

They travelled to Pyongyang on the same flight that carried President France Albert Rene there for his successful state visit.

They also attended the state banquet given by President Kim Il Sung in honour of President Rene, before following the programme of visits arranged for them.

The group, chosen from all

levels of educational institutions on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue, was made up of Mrs Marie Therese Choppy (senior education officer and head of the delegation), Miss Béatrice Aglaé (Principal, Teacher Training College), Mrs Helen Ahlock (crèche director), Mrs Colette Payet (liaison officer), Miss Jane Pillay (head-teacher of Anse Royale School), Mrs Macsury Mondon (deputy headteacher, Mont Fleuri School), Miss Jovania Hetimier (assistant crèche supervisor), Mrs Uniccy Bonnelame, (teacher, English River School), Mr. John Marie (physical education coordinator for Praslin), Miss Eudoxie Labiche (teacher, cultural section).

DREDGER FINISHES FIRST PHASE OF RECLAMATION

Victoria NATION in English 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE DUTCH dredger, *Nieuwse Merwede*, which is working on the reclamation project in Victoria, is being moved to the south of the New Port to complete the second phase of its task — to fill the area south of the New Port to the Rochon River mouth.

Work in the inner harbour area next to the Yacht Club has finished and the marshy area behind the Maison du Peuple south to the electricity power line causeway is being filled up.

This area has been partly filled with materials from the inner harbour pumped by the dredger through pipes laid across Latanier Road. A ramp made of earth on top of the pipes kept the road open to motorists.

The whole reclamation project being undertaken by the Dutch dredger will end at the mouth of the Rochon River

at Mont Fleuri in four or five weeks. The area now being reclaimed along Mont Fleuri will extend from 50 to 250 metres from the shoreline and people living near or using this section of the waterfront are advised of this phase of activity.

In the new location south of the New Port the dredger is expected to work at a greater pace once it reaches the soft overlying coral and gravel deposits.

Up to date, the dredger has been able to produce an average of only 18,000 cubic metres of fill material per week compared to its capacity of 40,000 cubic metres.

The coral in the inner harbour in particular has proved to be progressively harder nearer the shoreline, resulting in an uneconomic performance by the dredger.

BRIEFS

MAPS OF PRASLIN, LADIGUE--The Survey Division has for the first time published a combined and colourful tourist map depicting the islands of Praslin and La Digue and their satellites. These maps, which are already on sale to the public at the National Bookshop, have been reproduced from aerial photographs and are accurate although not recommended for navigation. Additional information on the tourist attractions of these islands are also printed on the map. A tourist map of the island of Mahe has already been produced by the Survey Division. The Division, with the collaboration of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys (Britain) is at present working on a new project to show all the islands of Seychelles on a colourful map with inserts on areas of major importance. [Text]
[Victoria NATION in English 7 Oct 80 p 1]

SEYCHELLES JOINS CPA--Seychelles has been admitted to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) by unanimous vote. This follows the adoption of a resolution by the People's Assembly on Friday, September 28 that our country become a member of the CPA. Seychelles was admitted along with newly-independent Zimbabwe. At the 26th Association meeting, seven of Nigeria's 19 State Assemblies were also admitted. The conference has brought together about 180 delegates from most of the 44 Commonwealth members for the eight-day meeting which ended on Saturday. Nigeria was admitted earlier this year following a return to Parliamentary government after 14 years of military rule. Conference officials said the other Nigerian states were still considering whether to rejoin or had not had time to submit applications. The Assembly on the tiny Channel island of Alderney also successfully applied. Debates since the opening of the CPA conference on Saturday September 27 have included international peace and security, the Brandt report on a new world economic strategy, Africa south of the Sahara and negotiations for a Law of the Sea Treaty. The CPA aims to provide a forum for an exchange of views among Commonwealth Parliamentarians. No resolutions are adopted and no communique is issued. [Text]
[Victoria NATION in English 6 Oct 80 p 1]

SOVIET GIFT--A thousand tonnes of cement have been contributed to the Maison du Peuple project by the USSR. The cement consignment, valued at around R. 600,000, has already been unloaded at Port Victoria as a gift from the Soviet people to the Maison du Peuple project. The Charge d'Affaires at the embassy of the Soviet Union in Seychelles, Mr. Yuri Velikanov, officially presented the gift to the Treasurer of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Mr. Esme Jumeau, in a short ceremony at the site on Latanier Road. Mr. Jumeau, on behalf of the SPPF, has expressed his gratitude for this second consignment of cement from the Soviet people. Mr. Velikanov said the contribution would help to strengthen the good relations between the Soviet and Seychellois peoples. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 7 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVANTS SALARY HIKES--President Siaka Stevens has approved of salary increases to civil and public servants and a number of other officials in politics, teaching, the judiciary, local government and the armed forces. A release from State House states as follows: It has pleased his excellency the president of the Republic of Sierra Leone to approve of salary increases to civil and public servants, cabinet ministers, parliamentary special assistants, members of parliament, chairman and members of the Public Service Commission, chairman and members of the Electoral Commission, paramount chiefs, chiefdom speakers, all public servants including judges, the police force, the army, teachers in primary and secondary schools, lecturers employed in institutions of higher learning, thus the University of Sierra Leone and teacher training colleges all over the country. The proposed salary increases will become effective from 1 October 1980 and will be calculated as follows: 450 to 969 leones, 30 percent; 970 to 4,500 leones, 25 percent; 4,541 leones and about 20 percent; officials and employees whose conditions of service are regulated by trade group negotiating councils will be excluded from the salary increases, but the increase would be taken into consideration at the next round of negotiations of each trade negotiating group. [Text] [AB220840 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 21 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

CONTACT WITH ANGOLA TO RESOLVE NAMIBIA QUESTION ENCOURAGED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Red and Black"]

[Text] The fact that South Africa is suspicious of Russia's Marxist allies in Black Africa is understandable. "The understandable, but unfortunate consequence has been that we have put too much association between red and black, but a clear differentiation must be made here as soon as possible." So stated Prof Hennie Coetzee of Potchefstroom University in the course of an Africa symposium last Friday.

Profesoor Coetzee's observation was made in connection with the stand taken this weekend in Durban by Southwest Africa's Administrator-General Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to the effect that South Africa should seek direct contact with African countries if the present negotiations with the United Nations on Southwest Africa fail.

It is, of course, unfortunate that Angola, the country most closely involved with SWAPO terrorism in Southwest Africa, is also a Marxist ally of the Soviet Union. The result of this is that South Africa and especially our public opinion are not inclined to negotiate with Angola over peace in Southwest Africa.

But, as Professor Coetzee stated, we must differentiate between red and black. The highest considerations of the Angolan government could well be the interest of a black country rather than those of its Russian ally. In view of the recalcitrance of the UNITA forces and the difficulties which the SWAPO presence is causing, it may be that Luanda could want to place peace in its southern region above all other considerations.

In any case, we should recognize this sort of possibility and the simple fact that Angola is a Marxist country should not deter us from doing so. We are still doing good business with Marxist Mozambique.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING CISKEI INDEPENDENCE DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] Port Elizabeth--The citizenship question and the economic position of Ciskei are among the things which can cause serious difficulties on the road to independence for this national state, but the problems are not unsurmountable. This is what Ciskei Commissioner General Johan Engelbrecht told DIE BURGER.

Engelbrecht is of the opinion that progress will not be made especially in light of the most recent developments.

The regional development plan held in prospect by Prime Minister P. W. Botha has helped a great deal in minimizing misgivings about independence.

Wires

The committee which is now going to look into the political development of Ciskei with a view to independence should be able to locate the "loose wires." They will start out with the simpler problems.

Most of Ciskei's people would like to see the state become independent. Nationalism and belief in the past is strong.

However, it is clear that the people do not want independence at any price and that certain guarantees will have to be provided. These requests do not appear to be unreasonable and impossible to satisfy, but there will have to be consultations until a consensus is reached, according to Engelbrecht.

He has no doubt that Ciskei is the nonindependent national state which has made the most progress on the road to independence. The people simply want the conditions to be more favorable after than before independence.

The final word still remains to be obtained with respect to consolidation. He is not of the opinion that land demands, such as the cession of East London to the so-called Greater Ciskei, present such serious problems as to spoil this whole affair.

Ciskei's government has demanded that the region between the Indian Ocean and the Sorm Mountains and between the Great Fish River and the Kei River must be ceded to Ciskei. With respect to citizenship it demands that the citizens of Ciskei must not lose their South African citizenship when the region becomes independent.

7964

CSO: 4408

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL, POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICAN RADIO

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--It has been learned from a reliable source that the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) will undergo far-reaching changes in several months.

This will coincide with the definite retirement of Dr Jan Schutte, one of the two directors general, who has already reached retirement age. Because of his abilities, some time ago he had been asked to stay on longer. Several other chiefs will also be retiring.

These changes are also tied to SABC management plans to improve and streamline broadcasting through simplification. Rumors are going around that the management is conducting a comprehensive study of top managerial positions and their functions.

In addition, Prof Wynand Mouton has been in Europe since the weekend also for the purpose of looking over the managerial systems of similar broadcasting official organizations.

The big question which is also being asked at the SABC center in Johannesburg is whether the position of codirector is going to be filled when Dr Schutte vacates it. If it is not filled, it will mean that Jan Swanepoel, the other director general, will be the only one managing the corporation.

Swanepoel can serve 2 or 3 more years before he reaches retirement age and it may be that the management will retain him as the sole director general.

Swanepoel was described to DIE BURGER as "a brilliant financial planner and a strong administrator.

Under him and Dr Schutte there is now also Gert Yssel, who is the corporation's deputy director. Yssel is still relatively young even though he and Swanepoel have worked together for many years. Before joining the SABC they were colleagues in the service of the South African Railroads.

DIE BURGER was told that Yasei's position will be greatly affected. He can be promoted to succeed Swanepoel if he retires on pension within a year (or perhaps earlier because of poor health) and if the management should decide not to bring in a person from outside as is being conjectured in some circles.

Weight

The thoughts that a public figure from the outside could be brought in on a top management level arise from the fact that the men who built up the SABC, in the years when the administration and organization were bearing most of the weight, would from now on be supplemented with people who could place emphasis on conservation within the country's total survival strategy.

DIE BURGER was told that the designation of Minister Pik Botha as the future responsible minister may perhaps mean that the expected changes in the SABC management will be more far-reaching than originally expected.

Important renovations have already been made under the tutelage of Hennie Smit, the present minister, who now bears the responsibility for the SABC. It is expected that in a few weeks Smith will be appointing a successor in the management to replace the late Willie, Maree, the former minister and past deputy chairman of SABC who passed away recently.

An important section of the SABC which has lately been sharply criticized on all sorts of important matters (and inconsequential matters as well) is the news section.

From an inquiry conducted by DIE BURGER it seems that the leaders of the SABC's news section: Jan van Zyl, director of the news services; Kobbus Hamman, controller of the news services; and Sakkie Burger, chief of television news, are all seasoned journalists with a strong professional approach.

According to information from authoritative political sources, there are indications that from now on the SABC's activities will be expanded for the purpose of having it play a greater role in creating better relations between the country's various population groups and in the dissemination of information abroad.

Last week Minister Botha already started current discussions concerning the participation of independent national states in the southern Africa television service.

7964

CSO: 4006

ARREST OF AIR FORCE GENERAL RAISES QUESTIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE suspension of Christopher Kabwe only three days after being promoted by President Kaunda to major-general and commander of the Zambia Air Force DOES certainly cast a doubt on our advisory machinery.

One is bound to ask several questions about how it came to pass that a man could be honoured nationally today and two days later it is discovered he is under investigation over matters relating to his job.

We may not know the inside story but it is time those whose duty is to advise not only the President but also the other national leadership woke to the fact that information delayed is information denied.

Perhaps investigators had not reached a stage of "reporting" but when they investigate a senior public servant, especially one in a sensitive area, the Head of State must be well informed at all stages. He is one man and he cannot be everywhere.

He should not therefore be denied information. Doing so would in fact amount to misprision of felony which is a punishable offence in the Zambian law.

However unless it was deliberate and calculated, we are of the opinion that Major-General Kabwe's case would have been handled differently had the advisory machinery been working in normal order. As it is the nation is left gasping: What happened?

YOUTH ALERTED TO DEAL WITH PERSONS DISCREDITING PARTY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Youth League in Ndola has been put on the alert to deal with anyone trying to discredit the Party and its Government.

"When I press the button, Ndola will become hell for someone to live in," the governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo warned yesterday at a ward election meeting of Party officials.

He said the district political committee had mobilised the Youth League to deal with certain residents who thought they could hold the Government to ransom. He declined to name the residents.

"There are some people in Ndola who think they can upset the system by holding the Party and its Government to ransom by demanding impossibilities," he said.

In his many years as a trade unionist, the governor said, he never knew of any charter which said the union could discredit popularly elected governments.

But since the action taken by the unnamed individuals was political, the Party in Ndola would fight such individuals politically.

Next time the individuals make a statement which is an affront to the Party and its Government and the leadership, the committee would discipline such people or set the youth on them. Mr Kamalondo said amid cheers.

"Of late there have been some outbursts from some people against a popularly elected government. But let me warn these people that we have launched a strong campaign to fight them," he said.

He said if there were people prepared to be jailed for trying to cause instability in the nation under the guise of championing the workers cause, then the district political committee in Ndola and its youth were prepared to go to jail for fighting them to maintain stability.

NO DIRTY TRICKS, VETOED CANDIDATES TOLD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

SOME aspiring candidates vetoed by the Ndola district political committee have allegedly started using dirty tactics to frustrate Party elections on October 21, according to Ndola Urban governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo.

He said these people were confiscating UNIP and national registration cards from voters to make them unable to take part in the elections.

He warned them at a meeting of candidates and Party leaders at the Adult Education Centre yesterday that what they were doing was illegal and those discovered would be arrested and prosecuted.

He said some of the vetoed candidates had gone to him asking why the district political committee had withdrawn their candidature, but he was under no obligation to disclose the reasons because the Party Constitution did not allow this.

"If there are any of you who feel our action was unjustified, there is a provision in the constitution to appeal to the provincial political committee, but to engage in illegal activities would put you in deeper trouble," he warned.

Mr Kamalondo attacked people who opposed the introduction of the decentralised system of local government saying they did not know what they were doing.

"There is a clique of idiots who are bent on opposing whatever UNIP wants to introduce," he said.

He said Mrs Leah Simuwayi, a top trade union official and treasurer of the Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union (ZULAWU) had contested the

Mushili ward as chairman and she had gone through unopposed.

Besides her, there were prominent people like Ndola mayor Mr Julius Sakala who had gone through in the Kavu ward unopposed as chairman, deputy town clerk Mr Cyrus Kasimba had assailed in the Kanini ward while director of housing and social services Mr Peter Changala is vice-treasurer in the Munkulungwe ward.

"Four senior police officers in Ndola have gone through unopposed in Kansenshi ward. Now who are these jackals who say the people do not want the new system. The enthusiasm with which the elections have been greeted is proof enough that people want the system," he said. He did not name the police officers.

There are no candidates in Kamba ward because of discrepancies there and the case had now been referred to the Electoral Office which would decide what to do next.

LOW SALES OF PARTY CARDS IN CENTRAL PROVINCE REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] **CENTRAL Province only sold 16,606 UNIP and 604 Youth League cards between January 1978 and March this year, according to a report just released.**

The report of the Provincial Political Council, which met in Kabwe last week and released over the weekend disclosed that 41,994 cards were unsold out of a total of 58,600 for 1979/80 issued to the area.

Out of the five regions in the province only Mumbwa and Serenje managed to sell 604 Youth League cards out of a total of 30,000.

Other regions such as Kabwe Urban, Kabwe Rural and Mushi did not sell even a single Youth League card by the end of March, it says.

The report says that the Party had 2,610 new members on the main body in the province between January and March — Kabwe Urban (1,077), Kabwe Rural (489), Mushi (646), Serenje (398) and Mumbwa (0) members.

The report, dated April 10, was tabled at the council meeting opened by the area's member of the Central Com-

mittee Mr Plus Kasuku at the Kabwe's railways training school on Thursday.

Received

The report says for the few cards sold the provincial Party headquarters in Kabwe received K1,935 from the main body and K156 from the Youth League.

The report does not state the position of the Women's League.

It quotes provincial political secretary Mr Samson Mukando as having asked governors to give comprehensive reports on the matter.

Mr Mukando informed the meeting which was attended by member of the Central Committee and Chairman of Elections, Publicity and Sub-Committee, Mr Bob Litana, that he was aware of transport hitches district officials were facing but he hoped these would be ironed out.

The report says that Mr Litana was disappointed that the completion of registers in preparation for the forma-

tion of sections, branches and wards was not satisfactory.

The report says "very little work" in supervising Party officials in villages and farms was done in Kabwe district because of lack of transport. The situation would change with the arrival of new vehicles.

Cadres

It was discovered that registers for the 23 wards from the some districts sent to Freedom House did not carry the required information, but Party cadres were working hard to rectify the mistake.

It also says a spate of armed robberies and strikes almost marred the smooth running of the Party in Kabwe Urban during the period under review.

In Mumbwa, the Party machinery was being revitalised to meet political, social and economic challenges ahead.

EEC SPONSORED CATTLE PROJECT LAUNCHED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 80 p 7

(Article by Dennis Kapata)

(Text) A TEN-YEAR cattle development project sponsored by the European Economic Community has started in Lundazi in the Eastern Province, provincial agricultural officer Mr Robert Wilima has reported.

He said the project, expected to provide a new approach in animal husbandry, resulted from a two-year feasibility study.

The aim of the project was to increase animal production through provision of improved facilities to cattle owners.

Initially, the EEC had provided about K279,000 for the project this year and more money was expected next year.

The money was used to construct dip-tanks, handling facilities and establishing grazing areas to be planted with improved pastures.

The project would be extended to other areas in the province after it had been evaluated in 1982, he said.

Mr Wilima added that the project would be handed over to the people after ten years to run it on co-operative basis.

To ensure success, several committees at provincial and district levels had been formed to spearhead various aspects of the project, Mr Wilima said.

Some of the committees would explore breeding facilities for milk and beef animals while others would try and expand grazing land.

Mr Wilima paid tribute to Senior Chief Mwase of Lundazi for mobilising his people to participate in the project by clearing grazing land on self-help basis.

He said: "The response from cattle owners is very encouraging. We just hope we shall receive the same co-operation from other areas when we extend the project."

Meanwhile, a research programme aimed at increasing the production of groundnuts has begun in the province.

Sponsored by the Swedish government at the request of the Zambian Government, it is aimed at improving the Chalimbana groundnut seed

by making it bigger and increasing yield.

Associate exporter for groundnut breeding in charge of the project, Mr Thomas Grath, says the research would improve disease resistance to other varieties of groundnut seeds.

Speaking at the Msekera regional research station, 15 km south of Chipata, Mr Grath said the project was prompted by a decline in the production of Chalimbana groundnuts.

The high cost of the Chalimbana seed contributed to the decline, he said.

The Chalimbana variety is the only one which the Eastern Province co-operative Marketing Union exports for confectionary purposes.

Mr Grath, who is from the Food and Agriculture Organisation, said: "Some farmers have used the seeds for about ten years resulting in loss of vigour and hence the decline in the yields."

EASTERN PROVINCE INHABITANTS REJECT YELLOW MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

(Text)

THE Provincial Development Council in the Eastern Province refuse Namboard to haul maize from the area to Lusaka because people there do not want to eat yellow mealie meal, it was alleged yesterday. (as published)

Namboard's provincial manager, Mr Bisalom Kabolesha, told a meeting of Namboard officials and transporters in Lusaka yesterday that the council reached that decision on September 25.

Mr Kabolesha, who is a member of the council, said this when he was asked why 28 of the 30 maize haulage trucks returned to Lusaka empty when there was plenty of maize at depots in the province.

He was summoned to Lusaka by Namboard to explain the problem.

The provincial council made the decision to stop yellow maize from being sent to the area when white mealie meal ran out in the shops.

Mr Kabolesha said that when the decision was made, he was instructed to abide by it, but he refused to do so because he only obeyed instructions from his employers, Namboard.

But on October 6, he got a copy of a letter from Chipata governor instructing the police to impound any vehicle seen carrying maize heading for Lusaka.

"I then went to see the member of the Central Committee (Mr Joshua Mumpanshya) for clarification. The member of the Central Committee told me he agreed with the governor. When I returned to my office, I found a telex message from my general manager in Lusaka, instructing me to stop the movement of maize to Lusaka.

"I immediately started to run around the area to ensure that the instructions were carried out," he said.

The council's decision is contrary to President Kaunda's statement that doctors had discovered that yellow maize was "very nutritious".

Namboard general manager Mr Daniel Luzongo earlier said his organisation was geared to ensure every bag of maize was moved from all rural depots.

And Truckers Association of Zambia chairman, Mr Krish Naidu, attacked Namboard for its failure to load and off-load maize quickly at its depots.

Namboard later allocated 21 trucks, including those which had just returned from Eastern Province to reinforce the haulage of maize from rural depots to Chipata.

Sixteen others were assigned to transport about 1,000 metric tonnes of relief maize supplies to Senanga which is being threatened with famine.

ZIMBABWE

DPRK: ZIMBABWE PRIME MINISTER MUGABE ADDRESSES 9 OCTOBER BANQUET

SK092310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on an official goodwill visit to our country, spoke at a grand banquet arranged yesterday evening in his honour by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Follows the full text of his speech:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Madam Kim Song-ae, distinguished guests, comrades and friends,

When one man meets another and establishes friendship, the event is no doubt significant and memorable. But when (setting) is that of two men of the same political and ideological persuasion, and the ensuing friendship becomes a binding alliance between them in the advancement of set identical revolutionary goals, the occasion is not merely significant but truly historic and honourable.

It was in 1978 that I first came to Pyongyang in quest of military aid for a national struggle whose objectives were the freedom of my people from settler-colonialist oppression, the achievement of sovereign independence and democracy. I had before then only heard and read about the great Korean leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. My memory of our first meeting is still extremely vivid. He had heard, he said, all about me and the national struggle I was leading. My request for aid would thus be granted substantially as submitted because our just cause was also the just cause of the Korean people and the Workers Party of Korea. And aid truly was given us in accordance with that undertaking. What a great close friend and indispensable ally Comrade Kim Il-song became. What a great event the meeting became as the first joint physical step in the forging of an alliance between the Workers Party of Korea and the Zimbabwe African National Union. Indeed, as we on that occasion met and planned the means of lending effectiveness to the Zimbabwean revolution, we were also meeting to unite the valiant people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the gallant people of the would-be Republic of Zimbabwe. We had in reality defied our geographical apartness; and as we merged our principles and objectives and pooled together our resources towards their achievement we have also successfully blended our revolutions into one. Two years after we scored a joint brilliant victory over

over the forces of imperialism, colonialism and racism which had for decades resisted our democratic-revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Il-song, may I say no greater honour could have been conferred on me, my party, government and people than to be invited, only five and one-half months after my party's election victory and the attainment of our independence, to visit this great country and renew acquaintances with its great leader, its great party and its great people. Accordingly, I come to you with messages of warm congratulations upon the holding of the Sixth Congress and 35th anniversary of the Workers Party of Korea. I also bring you cordial greetings, profound gratitude and great admiration from our Zimbabwean workers and peasants.

We hail and salute you and the gallant people of Korea for two main reasons. The first is that you fought heroically against a common enemy--imperialism and colonialism on your territory. The second is that you used your political victory to achieve yet another victory in the socioeconomic sphere of your country.

We also express our profound gratitude to you as we begin the first phase of our independence for using your own political and military victory to achieve our victory, as indeed you had used your victory to help achieve the victory of Mozambique.

We admire you for your persistent quest for the just cause of the reunification of your country and for the consistent emphasis you lay on the principle that the people of Korea are entitled to being masters of their own destiny on the basis of the *chuche* idea. Our admiration grows greater when we notice that in spite of the greatest amount of provocation from the undemocratic and counter-revolutionary regime in South Korea you have continued to advocate the path of peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. We lend you our maximum support in your just endeavours and trust that the United States will accede to the wishes of the Korean people, recognise their right of self-determination and gracefully withdraw from the region so that Korean people can become masters in their own home without any interference from foreign quarters.

Your excellency, I believe the unity of our forces in the context of the victory and independence we have achieved in Zimbabwe is both the means and base for consolidating our relations in new dimensions. True, the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle must continue until both our regions are rid of the remaining imperialist forces in their southern parts. Yet we have, in our case, now to use our independence as an instrument for achieving the economic goals of our revolution. We have to deliver economic benefits on our golden independence plate. It is in pursuance of this objective that we would wish to see our friendship and alliance being consolidated. We welcome in this period the visit to our country, recently paid by a high-powered Korean delegation, to discuss areas of common action. When, soon after our independence, I sent to Pyongyang a delegation headed by the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, I had in mind this same exercise of extending our relations to the economic, scientific and cultural sectors. I trust the visits we have paid to each other have furnished us with enough knowledge of the most important and most urgent areas of cooperation. My delegation will, in addition to participating in the great historical event of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party and the 35th anniversary of its founding, be interested in discussions between our two sides leading to the establishment of mutually beneficial relations in the areas I have mentioned above, namely the economic, scientific and cultural areas.

As we visualise the revolutionary process in Zimbabwe, the phase of national armed struggle now over, the immediate post-independence phase becomes inevitably one to repair the damage inflicted upon both the human and physical structures of the economy. As we analyse the situation, the programmes we must fulfill is that aimed at resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The resettlement and rehabilitation of our population involves nearly 2.5 million persons displaced by the war, only 200,000 to 250,000 of whom were refugees in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. Land is the basis of such resettlement programmes and land can only result from acquisition by the state from the white commercial sector. The state is constitutionally unable to acquire this land unless it financially can compensate the white farmer for the land acquired from him.

Our lack of funds is naturally rendering the process of resettlement rather slow. But where resettlement has begun as a result of land having become available, the view of my party and government is that such resettlement must be on a viable economic basis recognising a system of cooperative or collective units. We would gladly appreciate your placing at our disposal your expertise and experience in this field so we can benefit by them in our new endeavours to organise and socialise our peasant agriculture so it can become more economic and lift itself from a merely subsistence level.

The task of reconstruction is one which encompasses various areas of the socio-economic field as they straddle across it. The essential social services like education and health were not only originally inadequate among the peasants and the working masses, but also impaired either by disruption or destruction from the war. The road and rail systems suffered similarly during the war and so did the rural businesses. Reconstruction thus is a comprehensive process of repair and extension of the services most essential to the life of the rural population.

It is our hope that our resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes will operate to alleviate the population pressures upon the cities and industrialised areas and result in the eventual decentralisation of industries. Your experience here will be rewarding to us to the extent that we find them to have a bearing upon our own situation.

We reckon that the crucial resettlement period will last some two years. Indeed, we are already working on a development plan extending over a period of three to four years aimed at bringing about real expansion in the economic and social fields.

Your excellency, I have tried to give you a brief background to our problems and the solutions we envisage for them. We reckon, however, that the success of the plans we have depends, among other things, upon the consolidation of our peace and independence. This is why I have time and time again appealed for greater understanding and reconciliation among our people, either across the political party line or across the colour line. Our policy of reconciliation is based on the principle that the change which we have achieved, namely the democratic system which has replaced the racial settler-dominated political order, must be accepted without qualification by all. Secondly, if those who have been overthrown as the overlords of an undemocratic racial system fully accept the new system and the government democratically elected under it, then those who have become the dominant political element as we have must be prepared to forgive the past sins of the former and join hands with them in a new spirit emanating from a single loyalty to the country and commitment to our independence. In the circumstances in which my party found itself after

elections as the victor, it became imperative to unite in government ZANU and ZAPU so as to lay a basis for national unity.

I am glad that in gradual stages peace is getting consolidated as our people adjust to each other and reorientate their attitudes in the establishment of new positive relations. In the process of achieving the desirable equilibrium in human relations a few acts of violence are unavoidable as the negative but insignificant features of an otherwise successful positive process. Great success awaits our efforts, despite the acts of sabotage by South Africa and other internal reactionary forces. The people of Zimbabwe remain as determined to safeguard their hard-won independence as they were to achieve it.

During the liberation war the people of Zimbabwe fought a relentless struggle against a combination of imperialist and settler-puppet reactionary forces. The enemy combination included the forces of the South African regime right up to the time of our first democratic elections in February this year. When imperialist reactionary favourites were dismally rejected and dislodged by the people at the election polls and the verdict favoured the revolutionary forces that we represent, South Africa panicked.

She panicked because she dreaded the thought of a revolutionary neighbour to her north whose influence might engender an irreversible revolutionary trend on her soil as well as strengthen SWAPO in Namibia. Accordingly, she began recruiting disloyal and reactionary elements who had served as a quasi-military and quasi-political arm of puppet Muzorewas auxiliary force. To this day over 5,000 of these forces have been based in the Transvaal in South Africa ready to be deployed in Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique, Angola or Zambia, to destabilise the situation and prevent the smooth process of economic development in our independent states.

South Africa has set herself up in our region as not only a detester of democracy but as also a manipulator and destabiliser of our hard-won democratic systems. We have refused to accord her this status as a professional aggressor and hence we have, of necessity, to maintain our military vigilance so we can effectively repel her insidious disruptive military antics as soon as we detect the slightest signs of them.

My country has, in spite of South Africa's aggressive activities, committed itself to a policy of peaceful coexistence with all its neighbours including South Africa herself. Acting, however, on the basis of their principle and in accordance with the OAU charter and resolutions, our young republic has refused to maintain any political and diplomatic relations with South Africa, though recognising as all our other neighbours have done the reality of existing economic ties with and dependence upon South Africa.

To lessen our economic dependence upon South Africa the nine countries of our Southern African region have resolved to establish a regional system of economic cooperation between themselves. In April, this year, an agreement to this effect was signed in Lusaka by Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. Another summit conference will take place in Maputo next November to conclude the programmes and projects that have been planted as well as to appeal to international agencies to supply funds for their implementation. It is our belief

that our political independence cannot have any real meaning and significance to our people unless it were accompanied and reinforced by economic independence as well. Our political liberation having placed into the hands of our broad masses the instrument of political power, that political power must now transform itself into economic power. Political independence must necessarily beget economic independence. One notes with a deep sense of admiration that the victorious people of Korea, guided by your wise leadership and the *chuche* idea, have in addition to being their own political masters also become their own economic masters. We who have just attained our political independence have thus your own example and experience to learn from.

It cannot be denied that the achievement of political and economic independence by the unwavering people of Korea was also made possible by the adherence to the policy of nonalignment. Our young republic of Zimbabwe has declared itself as a nonaligned state. We believe that the adoption of this posture places us in a sphere where we cannot be the international puppets of either world bloc who are prepared to become our friends on a mutual and reciprocal basis. It is also our belief that we should reinforce the voice of the Third World in demanding disarmament by the contesting powers, so as to reduce world tension and contribute to the creation of a more peaceful world.

Your excellency, Comrade Kim Il-song, the achievements of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your leadership have been spectacular in both the political and economic fields. It cannot be doubted that the basic political instrument for the formulation of your politico-socio-economic goals and the identification of the correct means of achieving them has been the Workers Party of Korea. The 35 years of existence which the party has had is a record replete with numerous experiences and outstanding victories. Here again one admires how the party has become not only the basic instrument for galvanising the broad masses through the proletarian vanguard, but one also of formulating and presenting plans and programmes to government based on approved people-oriented policies. For, if the people are truly to be masters of their destiny in the exercise of their sovereignty, then the party which is the expression of the mind of the people as well as their collective voice must also comprise a dominant instrument of governmental policies.

Once again, I wish to congratulate the Workers Party on its long and brilliant record of performance. The record becomes even more illustrious when it is considered that the sovereignty of the people of Korea has been put to test by a vicious and completely unjustified war waged against them in 1950 and that this challenge continues to this day as the United States unreasonably persists in upholding an outmoded posture on the question of the unification of Korea. We admire the Workers Party and treasure the close association between it and ZANU. May I wish the party, another 35 years of successive victories, the most important of which must inevitably be the successful reunification of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song, when we left Zimbabwe on Tuesday we expected that the whole people of Pyongyang, the entire machinery will welcome us. What happened this afternoon at the airport and what happened as we left the airport in coming into town is an event which we cannot describe.

The rousing welcome that was given us and the joy that we received all point toward one, an event that in fact underlines the reality of our solidarity and friendship.

We cannot thank you in words, nor can we thank you materially for what was displayed in receiving us this afternoon.

We cannot doubt after the events that the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the DPRK are one.

We cannot doubt the reality of our solidarity is one.

We cannot doubt the oneness of our people.

We cannot doubt the oneness of our objective and the oneness of our revolutions.

You are our great friend and the people of the DPRK are our great friends.

I would like to assure you that the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe are your great friends.

Accordingly, we wish to show you our continued commitments to this alliance forged through the armed struggles.

Finally, may I wish you, the great leader of the Korean people, many more years of good health so your people may continue to be illuminated by your wise advice.

The struggle to liberate our people has already achieved victory.

I hope that the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will strengthen in the future in our struggle, the struggle to work in our country such as miracle as wrought by the Korean people.

The war for liberation has come to a close. But a war continues. It is a war. In other words, an economic war. We will win in this war in the future.

May I invite you to drink:

--to the joint victory achieved by the joint revolutionary forces of Zimbabwe and Korea

--to the continued friendship and solidarity between the victorious people of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the valiant people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea

--to the continued alliance and solidarity between the Workers Party of Korea and the Zimbabwe African National Union

--to the continued good health, guidance and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Madam Kim Song-ae.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE STOPOVER IN CHINA REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

PEKING.

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday thanked the Chinese Government during a brief stopover in Peking for supporting his independence struggle, the New China News Agency reported.

"The Chinese people are the Zimbabwean people's trusted friends and brothers," it quoted Mr Mugabe as saying during talks with the new premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, in the Great Hall of the People. Mr Mugabe was on his way home from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Premier Zhao reiterated China's support for Zimbabwe and other African peoples, and invited Mr Mugabe to return for an official visit.

Mr Zhao later gave a luncheon in honour of Mr and Mrs Mugabe.

The Zimbabwe leader also had a brief meeting with the Communist Party chairman, Mr Hua Guofeng, Mr Zhao's predecessor as Prime Minister.

Mr Mugabe told Chairman Hua Guofeng his nation would not seek economic benefits at the ex-

penditure of its hard-won independence. China's official Xinhua news agency reported, reports Iana-Rir-AP.

Xinhua said Mr Mugabe explained to Mr Hua the Zimbabwean people's successes in consolidating independence and developing the economy, and the problems they had encountered.

● During Mr Mugabe's Korean visit he and Korean President Kim Il Sung signed a treaty of friendship and co-operation and general agreement on co-operation in the fields of economy, science, technology and culture.

Mr Mugabe was in Pyongyang to attend the sixth congress of the Korean Republic's ruling workers (Communist) Party.

● Several Government Ministers and foreign ambassadors waited in vain at the airport last night for the Prime Minister to return from Korea.

Mr Mugabe was expected in Salisbury at 10.15 but he was delayed in Peking. He is now expected at Salisbury airport at 10 a.m. today.

ELAM DISCUSSES FOREIGN AID PROSPECTS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

MR NICK ELAM, the deputy British High Commissioner in Zimbabwe, said this week there was too much gloom and doom in the country.

Speaking at a meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, Mr Elam said that both the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, and Zimbabwe's Government ministers, were taking the long-term view and were quite rightly keeping up the pressure on donors to give more aid.

"But in the meantime, people here should not be disheartened. In fact, only six months after independence, the total '4 pledged to Zimbabwe reached one third of a billion dollars. This compares favourably with the so-called 'Kinsinger Fund' figure of one billion U.S. dollars over five years," he said.

PRIORITY LIST

Mr Elam said important multinational agencies, notably the World Bank, had not yet decided on the level of their aid, while many bilateral donors have as yet only committed themselves one year ahead.

"The Zimbabwe Government has yet to define its

full priorities and formulate detailed projects for presentation to donors," he continued.

"Work is progressing, though, and there are welcome signs that its priority list will be completed before the aid donor's conference at the end of March."

Mr Elam said it was not unrealistic to suppose that the Kinsinger figure could be reached or exceeded over five years.

Turning to investment, Mr Elam said that something like £10 million in new private sterling investment from Britain had already reached Zimbabwe, and projects worth a similar sum were awaiting fruition.

Much larger sums were being invested out of blocked funds. What happened so far was only a

beginning. There should be more, but confidence was a crucial factor. It was vital that the business community project a favourable image of the country in their overseas contacts.

Mr Elam sought to dispel misapprehensions about the availability of medium term credit on favourable rates of interest for the purchase of

plant and equipment from Britain, backed by the British Government's Export Credits Guarantee Department.

PROGRESSIVE

Far from considering Zimbabwe a bad risk, the ECGD had moved progressively since independence to the point where it was covering trade with this country as a normal risk market.

It was not ECOD practice to announce its credit limits, but if it were, the amount available would be counted in hundreds of

millions of dollars.

Mr Elton said the commercial department of the High Commission would be glad to assist Zimbabwean importers who thought they were having difficulty in obtaining ECOD-backed finance.

They were also able to help importers find sources of supply in Britain.

One substantial deal had recently been concluded in less than a week with the help of the Department of Trade's computer in London.

CSO: 4420

STATUS OF TOP BUSINESSES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 pp 4, 7, 8, 9, 14, 17

[Selections of a business report by Deric Bardo, professor of accountancy, University of Zimbabwe, and Angus MacMillan]

[Text]

(All figures taken from most recent published annual reports.)

Sales: Includes all turnover at arms length and excludes sales of associate companies.

Earnings: Net profit before extraordinary items and after writing back deferred tax.

Sales margin: Earnings as percent of sales.

Return on ordinary shareholders equity (Rose): Earnings available for ordinary shareholders as percent of ordinary shareholders funds (which is share capital, reserves, and retained earnings) plus deferred tax less cost of control.

Market capitalisation: The middle market value on September 23,

1980, applied to all issued ordinary shares on that date.

Total assets: Fixed assets plus current assets but excluding cost of control.

Total liabilities: Loans, debentures, current liabilities and minorities but not including deferred tax.

Asset turnover ratio: Sales divided by total assets.

Debt ratio: Total liabilities divided by total assets.

Leverage: Percent equity (shareholders equity plus deferred tax and minorities) to long term debt.

Current ratio: Current assets compared with current liabilities.

Quick ratio: Current assets less stock compared with current liabilities.

Market goodwill ratio: The number of times market capitalisation exceeds ordinary shareholders equity.

WON't will agree that bigness is not necessarily best. Smallness is often far better, but when it comes to choosing the top companies it is customary both here and abroad to select those corporations with the largest sales total for the year, greatest monetary value of assets or some other measure of bigness.

This year the Big Six have been picked from the top ten in each of the categories of sales, assets, earnings and market capitalisation. All these measures of worth have their advantages and drawbacks but hopefully by considering all of them, one has arrived at six companies worthy of being called the Big Six of Zimbabwe.

In carrying out this exercise I have excluded the mining companies because different considerations — e.g. mine life expectancy, product risk, etc. — apply to them.

Largeness of sales has been chosen as one measure of importance because it is usually an indicator of a company's viability and national importance. Total asset value is a guideline to corporate stability and potential.

Earnings production is perhaps the most important measure of all — without it the corporate body would wither away. Market capitalisation is a guideline to the worth of the business as a "going concern".

The "top ten in total assets" shows that the two quoted banking com-

panies easily lead the field. This is to be expected because assets are the working capital of bankers and it is from the lending of these funds that the profit must be generated.

In all cases the total asset figure excludes intangibles such as goodwill or cost of control and the comparisons are adjudged to be fair because all the companies revalue their fixed assets from time to time.

MERGERS

Much of the growth in the sales of T.A. came through mergers with other trading companies during 1979/80 and this also accounted for some of Delta's percent change.

The benefits flowing from the cessation of national hostilities can be seen clearly from most of the results, with Rothmans and Afdis being exceptions and showing little if any real sales value growth.

A similar story is told by the "top ten in earnings". For example, the improved trading of Hippo, from the ending of the war and access to booming world sugar markets and the acquisition of Amato by T. Salas make them enter the list of the top ten in earnings and cause Rothmans and Afdis to fall away.

Rhocables, a blue chip company is to be found on the schedule of the "top ten in market capitalisation" and like P.G.I. could not be considered in the sales section because of non-disclosure of these figures. With the changed national situation Rhocables will give these in future but P.G.I. has no acceptable reason for not doing so.

The positional table on the "Big Six of 1980" shows the make up of the final ratings. This analysis reveals that there

More tables on following pages.

can be little argument about the two top players.

Delta is a worthy top company being placed first in earnings, sales, market capitalisation and losing to Rhobank and unplaced R.A.L. in total assets.

The table "the Big Six analysed" gives figures for the contestants over the headings of market goodwill, growth in earnings per share during 1979/80, dividend cover, sales margin, asset turnover, debt ratio, return on ordinary shareholders' equity, leverage, current ratio and quick ratio.

The areas chosen represent a blend of measures picturing investor confidence (market goodwill); structural strength and funding policy (leverage and debt ratio); trading trends in 1980 (growth in eps); management trading strategy (sales margin, asset turnover and debt ratio); management effectiveness (growth in eps and "roe"); and liquidity policy (current ratio and quick ratio).

An examination of the Delta figures shows the overall strength, stability and profitability of the top company.

In market goodwill Delta is piped to the post by blue chip Rhobank and staple food giant Natfoods. This latter company also leads the field in earnings growth and T.A. scores a growth rate of 28 percent, helped by its new acquisitions particularly the Blue Ribbon companies.

All six companies registered earnings growth in excess of the general inflationary rate of about 10 percent during the 1979/80 period and the 22 per-

cent growth of Delta in 1980 is commendable in view of its steady growth trend in recent years.

The structural strength of Delta is highlighted by its low debt ratio of 0.3 : 1 (Delta's total liabilities total \$63 million and are well covered by total assets of \$91 million). A similar funding policy is followed by Natfoods and David Whitehead. The relatively heavy reliance on outside finance by T.A. is revealed by its debt ratio of 0.9 : 1.

GEARING

Delta's financial leverage or gearing is low with shareholders providing 93 percent of all long term funds. Rhobank and David Whitehead look only to shareholders for long term funds but T.A. and Hippo are relatively highly geared, turning to lenders for about 40 percent of their long term funds.

The policy of funding adopted by Delta ensures financial stability but can lead to less spectacular earnings growth than if higher debt and leverage ratios were adopted; however a change to this latter business strategy would bring with it increased risks, particularly in non-boom conditions.

Some would claim that Delta's funding policies are the reason for its relatively low return on shareholders' equity of 13 percent in 1980.

That a greater return for share-

holders would result if part of its capital had been replaced by say 8 percent debentures cannot be denied.

However, Delta's return is in fact greater than 13 percent because over the years the company has followed a course of revaluing its operating companies' fixed assets — upwards by \$3 million in

1980 and a similar amount between 1977 and 1979.

If these book adjustments had not been made the return in 1980 would be logged at almost 15 percent.

The importance of the interplay of the sales margin, asset turnover, and debt ratio to the return on shareholders' equity should be noted. By raising one or more or all while the remaining are kept steady, companies can improve the return to shareholders. A study of these three ratios as applicable to the various members of the "big six" shows the tactics adopted to achieve the profits earned.

For example, Delta and David Whitehead earn very similar percentage returns on equity for shareholders; both have a 0.3 debt ratio but David Whitehead produces its results from a larger sales margin than Delta, whereas Delta compensates for this through a greater asset turnover.

Financial strength and profitability are vital for top company wellbeing but so too is social responsibility. Unfortunately company reporting has almost solely been concerned with financial accounting in the past and has ignored the importance of human resource accounting and reporting.

However, the picture is changing as boards recognise the need for communication in this area. Big business must show that it is of benefit not only to lenders and share-

holders, but also of value to the nation and its people.

The significant worth of four of the "big six" to employees and Government is shown clearly by the table on added value. On average over 40 percent for the funds generated by them go to employees, with Government in all cases receiving more in cash than that paid to shareholders or retained by the company.

Delta leads the way, once again, in this field, with 81 percent of its generated wealth flowing to employees and Government.

If our companies are to be real top companies; and here I refer not only to the big six or top ten but to all our quoted companies; then they must pay more attention to social responsibility reporting.

The value added statement is only one small method. Delta's programme to build over 2 000 houses for its employees should be given great weighting when selecting a top company, so too should the P & C group's plan for shares for workers and Merlin's worker committees and Cape's bonus scheme.

So that this nation may continue to be a worthwhile private sector, let's hope that next year one can produce charts from company reports showing the top companies' national value from both profit and human resource angles.

Earnings—the first XV

		1980	percent change from 1979
1	Delta (1)	8 260	+ 31
2	Natfood (3)	4 522	+ 35
3	T.A. (2)	4 465	+ 36
4	D. Whitehead (4)	3 325	+ 22
5	Rhobank (5)	3 075	+ 15
6	Hippo (-)	2 713	from loss
7	P.G.L. (6)	2 194	+ 25
8	Art (7)	2 013	+ 37
9	RAL (8)	1 775	+ 22
10	T. Sales (11)	1 537	+ 31
11	Afdis (10)	1 389	+ 6
12	Rothmans (9)	1 364	nil
13	Mash (-)	1 300	+ 128
14	Cairns (15)	1 293	+ 47
15	Rhocables (14)	1 238	+ 24

(1979 position in brackets).

(Hipopaper not considered as latest period 15 months).

The Big Six under a microscope

	Market goodwill ratio	Growth in eps	Dividend cover	Sales margin	Asset turnover	Debt ratio	Return	Leverage	Current ratio	Quick ratio
1 Delta	1.9	22%	1.7	7.8%	1.2	0.3	13%	92%	1.4	0.7
2 Natfunds	2.2	35%	2.1	6.1%	1.8	0.3	16%	91%	1.5	0.7
3 Rhubank	2.3	14%	1.8	N/A	N/A	0.92	17%	all equity	N/A	1.1
4 T.A.	1.7	28%	2.2	5.5%	0.88	0.76	23%	62%	1.3	0.5
5 Hippo	1.6	loss in 1979	2.8	9.7%	0.1	0.5	8%	60%	1.2	0.6
6 D. Whitehead	1.6	23%	2.4	11.8%	0.8	0.33	14%	all equity	1.6	0.4

Eps — earnings per ordinary share.

"Return" (return on ordinary shareholders equity) is also equivalent to sales margin multiplied by asset turnover and divided by 1 minus the debt ratio; e.g. Delta $7.8 \times 1.2 \div 0.7 = 13$.

The Big Six and society

		1980 added value in millions of £	Division of added value among:				
			Employees	Government	Shareholders	Lenders	Company
1	Delta	847	38%	43%	10%	1%	8%
2	Natfoods	16	45%	20%	14%	2%	19%
3	Rhobank	not given					
4	T.A.	25	56%	12%	12%	9%	11%
5	Hippo	not given					
6	D. Whitehead	11	43%	24%	12%	4%	17%

Added value is the wealth created by a business entity. This is the sales value of the work done on the raw materials and external services produced by the company

The Big Six of 1980

		Earnings	Position in:		Total Assets
			Sales	Market Cap.	
1	Delta	1st	1st	1st	3rd
2	Natfoods	2nd	3rd	2nd	6th
3	Rhobank	5th	—	4th	1st
4	T.A.	3rd	2nd	7th	4th
5	Hippo	6th	5th	3rd	5th
6	D. Whitehead ...	4th	4th	6th	7th

Top Ten in sales

			in millions of dollars	
			1980	1979
1	Delta	(1)	118,7	96
2	Natfood	(2)	61,8	39
3	Hippo	(11)	55,6	15
4	Rhobank	(3)	43,3	35
5	Hipaper	(4)	40,3	32
6	Whitehead	(5)	37,3	23
7	T.A.	(6)	36,5	20
8	PGI	(9)	28,2	17
9	Art	(12)	24,8	14
10	Rhocables	(7)	23,1	17

Last year's position in brackets

RAL (8) and Afdia (10) fall away

Rio Invests in the New Zimbabwe

MINING companies are becoming the country's main foreign currency earners and are in the top three biggest employers of labour. Rio Tinto became the first overseas company to invest in the new nation of Zimbabwe when it made available more than \$7 million to its subsidiaries in this country.

Recently, Rio Tinto (Zimbabwe) increased its share capital through a rights issue of 3,8 million ordinary shares and with the additional funds has implemented a number of projects.

The establishment of a medium-sized gold property is underway at Renco gold mine in the south-eastern lowveld, with the start of production scheduled for the beginning of 1983.

Desired to become one of the largest gold producers in the country, Renco has a mining target of 15 000 tonnes a month

and is expected to produce about 1 500 kg of gold annually.

Zinca platinum mine near Hartley, is the site for a pilot plant to establish mining methods and to test a proposed treatment process. If the project is undertaken, the mine will become Rio Tinto's largest, treating in excess of one million tonnes of ore a year, and employing about 2 500 people.

Large reserves of coal have been found at Senywa in the north-west of the country after an

extensive exploration programme and test work is continuing on bulk samples. A report on the potential of the project is being prepared by a team of international consultants in conjunction with Rio Tinto management.

In July the group bought Rutala Mines near Gatooma, for \$160 000 and completed its long-term plan to move back into ferrochrome production at Eiffel Flats where a small scale smelter has been in mothballs since 1978.

The purchase gave the group's mining rights to the Rutala chrome claims and completed its acquisition of chrome mines in preparation for its move back to ferrochrome production.

Other chrome mines owned by Rio Tinto are the Frances Mine, the Great Dyke Mine and the Feoch and Jester claims, on the North Dyke.

Rio Tinto management says further expansion by the group will depend on the availability of skilled manpower and the success of training schemes operated by the group. The metal market, however cannot be predicted with any certainty as the price determines the flow of investment.

The group employs about 5 000 people in Zimbabwe, with all employees being graded on the

Paterson Plan and their rates of pay related to their grades. All employees at mining locations are provided with free housing and fuel and during the past three years, the group has spent more than \$3 million on housing for unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

Training covers a wide field including semi-skilled training in all major engineering trades, adult literacy programmes, management and supervisory training, aptitude testing and basic mining instruction.

There are 32 cadets now under training, with 44 apprentices. Eight employees are being sponsored at various universities, six in engineering, one in mining and one in metallurgy.

The company also manages the Rio Tinto Foundation, formed in

1974 through a grant of 2 million shares from the overseas parent company to improve the living standards of Zimbabweans by the development of education and practical training.

One of its first completed projects was a hostel for African apprentices at the Bulawayo Technical College. The foundation has built a secondary school and a farming and building centre in the Zhombe rural area.

Finance has also been provided by the Foundation to buy school furniture in the Zhombe and Bellingwe rural areas.

Scholarships have been made available by the foundation for students wishing to study engineering and agriculture at the University of Zimbabwe and other training institutions in the country.

Top Ten in-market capitalisation

	1980 \$000.	Percent change from 1979
1 Delta	106 187	+ 40
2 T.A.	80 601	+ 72
3 Natfoods	74 322	+ 34
4 D. Whitehead	28 097	+ 27
5 Hippo	27 987	+ 22
6 Rothmans	16 768	+ 8
7 Afdis	16 530	+ 7
8 Art	16 026	+ 30
9 Cairns	14 421	+ 27
10 Edgars	13 596	+ 23

PGI does not disclose turnover

Hipaper not considered as latest period 15 months

Top Ten in total assets

	8000s
1 Rhobank	228 333
2 R.A.L.	123 548
3 Delta	91 197
4 T.A.	91 169
5 Hippo	71 841
6 Natfoods	42 500
7 D. Whitehead	35 306
8 Hipaper	27 438
9 P.G.I.	20 050
10 Art	18 018

Poised for Drugs Export Boom

Zimbabwe has the potential to develop a thriving pharmaceutical export market, says Mr Henry Briscoe, technical director of CAPS. Here, he outlines new developments in the industry as a whole and views export prospects for local pharmaceutical manufacturers.

IN Zimbabwe we have a viable pharmaceutical manufacturing industry that is poised to supply countries in the rest of Africa and even further afield. After 15 years in the

wilderness, the promised land of new export markets for medicinal products cannot be invaded overnight.

CAPS (Pvt.) Ltd, major exporters of Zimbabwe's pharmaceuticals, are finding that, in far-off countries, competitive quotations in themselves are not sufficient to obtain orders. Buyers require an assurance as to the statutory authority vouchsafing the standards of manufacture.

The Zimbabwe Drugs Control Council, a commendable body (indeed, do not, as yet, have the necessary world-wide stature.

It is necessary, therefore, to study the advances of good manufacturing practices (GMP) and to update our procedures accordingly. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the United States is acknowledged as having the most stringent standards in this field.

CAPS have opened communications with this organisation, with a view to the eventual licensing by the FDA.

When embarking upon this exercise it soon becomes apparent that much of our machinery needs re-servicing. Overseas pharmaceutical equipment manufacturers incorporate GMP requirements into their designs.

The purpose of these features is to facilitate efficient cleaning between batches; to minimise the amount of handling of materials; to eliminate the emission of drug dust into the atmosphere; to bring variations of fill down to an absolute minimum; to monitor the manufacturing while it is in progress and to prevent leakage of contaminating material from seals, bearings and so forth.

Because of this degree of specialisation, prices of machines are astronomical. It is possible to buy five cars for the cost of a medium output tablet press that produces up to a million tablets per day. This does not included any more than the basic machine.

As far as CAPS is concerned there are two major considerations when buying new equipment. Our advantage in the export markets is that we are prepared to consider short runs, which requires versatility.

It is, therefore, of no value to buy complicated machinery that can take 16 hours to set up if the run will be completed in a matter of five hours. Second, the developed countries where pharmaceutical equipment is manufactured, favour automation, whereas we wish to employ as many workers as is feasible.

RESEARCH

At CAPS much research activity is centred upon improvement of existing formulations, methods of manufacture, and techniques, in the interests of enhanced product standards.

In the main, new product development hinges

upon the expiry of patents on well-tried products that have been in use for 20 years. Before any new medicine can be offered for sale, however, it has to pass the detailed scrutiny of the Drugs Control Council (DCC).

This requires a two year period for formulation, stability trials and the provision of data that proves to the DCC that the drug, when taken by the patient, acts in the desired manner over an optimum period of time.

So there is a constant search for better testing techniques such as high pressure liquid chromatography and others.

For the immediate future the Zimbabwean pharmaceutical industry will need to expand in order to meet the increased local demand for medicine that will result from a National Health Scheme. Furthermore, it is on the cards that our pharmaceutical products

will make deep inroads into new export markets.

In the longer term there is a distinct possibility of a common market among central and southern African countries. In terms of population this will be a large grouping, which, with increasing per capita incomes over the years, will offer a fertile base for expansion.

There would be possibilities for the building up of a chemicals industry using local raw materials. The one important ingredient we lack in Zimbabwe, chlorine, will become available from the salt pans of Botswana and Mozambique.

It might also become feasible to investigate the vast wealth of herbal medicines that have been utilised by ngangas over the ages. The active principle, of some herb, scientifically extracted, purified and evaluated may make a world wide contribution in the field of therapeutics.

Boost for Natfoods

NATIONAL Foods has launched a nationwide expansion programme which includes the development of a recently bought 20 hectare site at Aspidale, near Salisbury, at an initial cost of \$8 million.

New depots are also being built at Shabani and Chipinga and the existing depot at Marandellas, is to be extended soon.

The National Foods group consists of eight wholly-owned subsidiaries and two 50 percent owned associates. During the year ending March 31,

the group recorded an after-tax profit of \$4 522 000, from a turnover of \$74 522 000.

With mills and depots employing more than 3 000 people in all the major centres, National Foods products, including flour, maize meal, rice, salt and stockfoods are distributed to mines, villages and business centres throughout the country.

The growing population and new export markets, however, have necessitated developments at Chipinga, Shabani and Aspidale.

Training is seen as an investment in the future and not just an expense

of the present. The group provides wide-ranging training programmes for all levels of its staff.

Recently a trainee miller from Bulawayo sat the London City and Guilds miller's examination, and was placed second out of a total of more than 240 candidates from all over the world.

Apart from staff welfare and training activities, National Foods has also taken a keen interest in boxing throughout the country through sponsoring local and international fights and establishing a Boxing Academy in its pavilion at the Salisbury Showgrounds.

Sugar Boom at Hippo Valley

HIPPO VALLEY, the country's largest sugar producer, expects to produce 185 000 tonnes of sugar this year — an increase of 5 000 tonnes on last year's production.

Zimbabwe's total sugar production for this year should amount to about 330 000 tonnes, of which half will be consumed by the local market, says Mr Dave Dennett, a Hippo director.

Last year Hippo produced 180 000 tonnes on a total area of 14 321 hectares and this year's target of 185 000 tonnes is the maximum possible production from the cane grown at Hippo Valley.

Labour unrest caused a loss of production in April this year, but by the end of June, the Hippo Valley mill had achieved an overall recovery of 88.43 per cent. The recovery level for June alone was 89.28

percent and was the highest in Southern Africa.

Training plays an important part in the company's success, with instruction ranging from tractor-driving to plantation management, says Mr Dennett.

"At present, we have 37 apprentices in various forms of practical training, including fitting and turning, boiler-making, motor mechanics, and carpentry in an effort to offset the shortage of skilled labour in the country," he said.

"We also train people in various aspects of sugar production and run courses in cane husbandry, field supervision and cane cutting."

Modular training programmes have proved successful, with employees undergoing intensive training for about two weeks at a time, enabling them to put into practice what they have learnt while it is still fresh in their minds, says Mr Dennett.

Benefits Soar

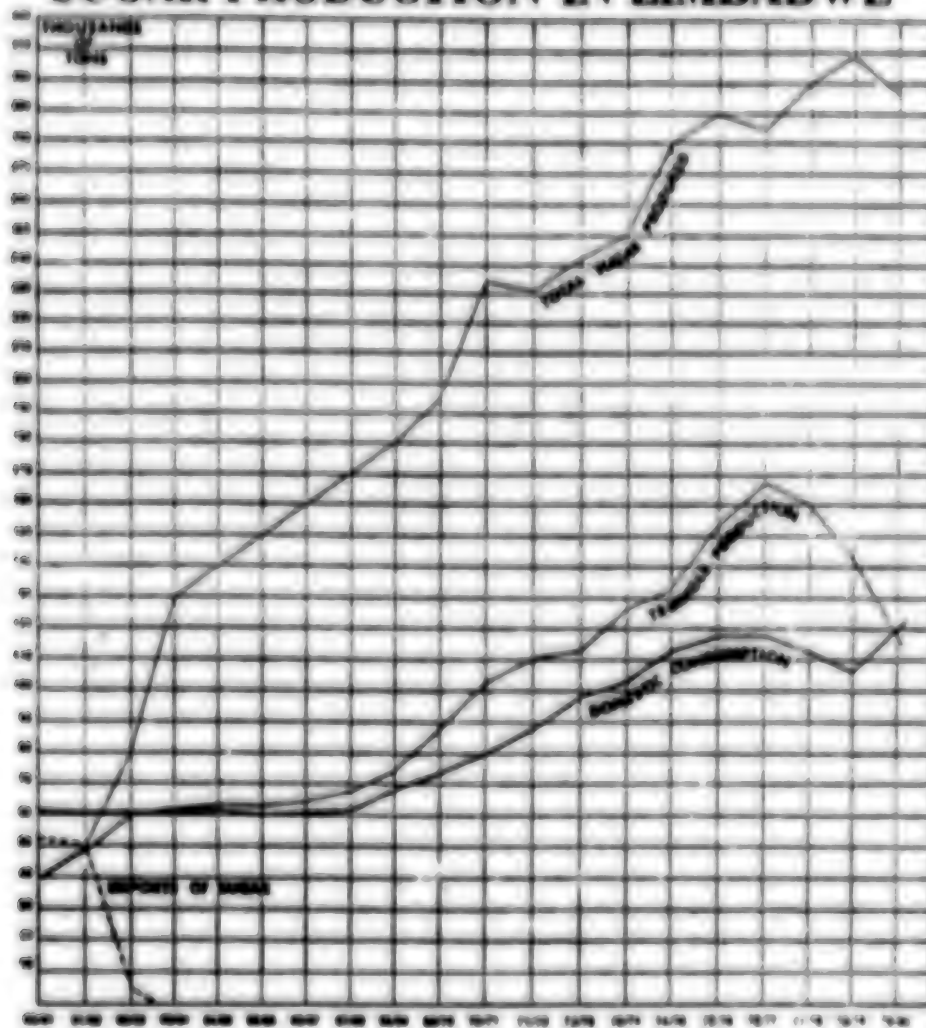
THE ending of the war of independence resulted in an improved position for Zimbabwe in the internal sugar market and a steady growth in sales.

Increased purchasing power through wage increases and the ability to market in previously inaccessible rural areas brought about an in-

creased demand which should continue to grow, said Hippo chairman, Sir Raymond Stockill, in his annual review in July.

Exports also benefited, he said, with sugar once again moving through the port of Maputo, resulting in a shorter rail haul and therefore lower marketing costs.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN ZIMBABWE



ZIMBABWE'S national sugar production for this year is 130 000 tonnes -- an increase of more than 50 tonnes on last year's national production.

The graph shows the growth of the sugar industry during the last 20 years, but does not show Nipper's contribution, which amounted to 100 000 tonnes last year.

Although domestic consumption is only expected to amount for about half of this year's production, it will be up by about 50 percent on last year's figure of more than 120 000 tonnes.

Imports fell from more than 20 000 tonnes in 1960 to less than 10 000 tonnes in 1962 and were no longer necessary by 1963.

ITALIANS OFFER JOINT BUSINESS PROJECTS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ITALIAN financiers have offered to be minority shareholders in joint business ventures with the Government and the private sector, the chairman of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, Mr Luigi Gasbarri, said this week.

The chamber's section responsible for Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique wanted to invest in banking, mining, agriculture, manufacturing and rural reconstruction projects.

"We are prepared to hold up to 40 percent shares in any venture acceptable to Zimbabweans. We shall leave the issue of shares to your Government and the individual businessmen," he said.

TOBACCO

In an interview, Mr Gasbarri who is also secretary-general of the Italian Institute for Africa, said they would also like to increase trade between Italy and Zimbabwe.

"At the moment trade balance is in favour of Zimbabwe." The main exports to Italy were tobacco, chrome and asbestos while imports were machinery and motor vehicle components.

Although Mr Gasbarri did not commit himself to any figure, it is believed the Italian businessmen were prepared to invest millions of dollars in Zimbabwe's development programmes.

"We are interested in almost every sector of economic development. Your economy has a brilliant future," he said.

BANKERS

Mr Gasbarri is leading a 13-man delegation of representatives of the Italian business community, including bankers and officials of Imiprest, the company that built Kariba Dam. The men were on a fact-finding mission.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce was 100 percent private and had already engaged in joint ventures in Nigeria as minority 40 percent shareholders.

Speaking about African economy following his 40 years' experience on the continent as his country's ambassador, Mr Gasbarri said Zimbabwe offered a "wonderful" economic future.

The 48-year-old economics graduate was Italy's consul-general in Salisbury for five years before UDL. "My only son was born here," he said.

In their joint venture deals, the Italians offered feasibility studies, operational expertise and training facilities for local personnel.

The delegation, which is still in the country, leaves for Rome on Sunday after talks with representatives of various bodies including the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, the ministries of Economic Planning and Development, Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Mines and Energy Resources and the Chamber of Commerce.

FERUKA REFINERY OPERATION SET FOR 1982

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Feruka oil refinery at Umtali is unlikely to be in operation until mid-1982, sources in industry said this week.

Officials from the Dutch subsidiary of the American-owned Fluor Corporation which built the refinery have been in Zimbabwe since independence to inspect and survey the installation.

Sources indicated that these experts are now looking at what improvements and modernisation are required before the plant comes on stream again.

The cost of renovation and updating is understood to be around \$2 million.

Meanwhile officials from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, together with representatives from the oil com-

panies which own Feruka, are discussing future petroleum, diesel and oil requirements which can be channelled through the refinery.

But neither the Ministry nor the oil companies were prepared to comment.

A spokesman for Shell and BP said on Tuesday: "We are not privileged to say anything at this stage." Ministry officials were not available.

Meanwhile testing the pipeline from Beira to Umtali has begun. Mr Ken Schaeper, managing director of Lourde, told Business Herald: "We are busy testing pressures on each section. Sixty km have now been satisfactorily tested from Umtali."

The pipeline, owned by Lourde, is 220 km long. Mr Schaeper said that so far no leaks had been discovered. Tests began in mid-September and should be completed by the end of December.

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS WAGE AGREEMENT REACHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

AGREEMENT was reached yesterday on wages payable to employees of member companies of the United Transport Group after two days of talks in Salisbury between management and representatives of the companies' workers' committees.

A spokesman for the companies declined to say what the new wages were.

The meeting, held in the wake of a strike last week in Bulawayo by employees of the Zimbabwe Omnibus Company, a group company, was chaired by the chief executive of the United Transport group, Mr Peter Stead, in Salisbury and was attended by officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

Describing the talks as cordial and constructive, Mr Stead said that the meeting ended with positive assurances from the representatives of the workers that in future management could rely upon the full support and

co-operation of the workers they represented.

Mr Webster Chindutsa, a spokesman for the representatives of the workers' committees, commented that the offer made by the management to the workers was much appreciated, as was the co-operation the workers had received from the United Transport Group in solving the issue. The afternoon shift at Wankie's No. 3 Colliery stopped work for about 30 minutes yesterday over what management called a "misunderstanding".

The 800 workers went back to work after being addressed by a senior member of the management, said a company spokesman.

BLACK PROSPECTORS HIT AT MULTINATIONALS' SURVEY BID

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

A GROUP of small prospective black miners has objected to applications for exclusive mineral prospecting orders in Zimbabwe by two multinational corporations.

Mr Pollant Mporu, the secretary general of the African Business Promotion Association, which is trying to assist the small workers in their effort to extract the minerals, urged the Mining Affairs Board to reject the applications by Union Carbide Rhomet and Corays Consolidated Mines.

STRATEGIC

"The granting of exclusive prospecting rights to foreign-owned companies is contrary to the national interest in that it puts the mineral resources of the country, some of them strategic, at the disposal of foreigners," he said.

Mr Mporu said his organisation had already entered into agreements with foreign companies for joint mining ventures. The companies were mostly from the United States and West Germany

and were interested in mining tantalite, scheelite, tin, iron, copper, coal and uranium.

"The majority of the shares will be held by black Zimbabweans and this will ensure that money remains in the country for the benefit of all."

The companies were prepared to finance the project, and supply the necessary expertise.

A local company, African Mineral Development Company, had been formed and was negotiating to buy a building with 11 offices.

The organisation would finance and advise the small miners. The Association has 3400 members, some of whom had mineral claims throughout the country. More than \$200 million has been negotiated by the association.

In a strongly worded memorandum sent to the Mining Affairs Board, Mr Mporu said indigenous Zimbabweans were aware of the presence of minerals throughout the country but were not immediately in a position to extract them because they were making financial arrangements for joint ventures.

To this effect, the AMDA is trying to obtain finance for the indigenous people, especially the excluded black population so that they can extract the

minerals for the benefit of the country."

Their efforts would be frustrated if the rights to prospect for the minerals were granted to multinationals.

"The Government will find it more difficult to spread the wealth of the country among the masses if mineral rights are given to foreign companies."

Mr Mporu said economic power should be in the hands of indigenous people so that they can enjoy full independence. "Political independence is meaningless if the economy of the country is controlled by outsiders."

He said if free enterprise was going to survive in Zimbabwe it should be on the basis of equity participation under which the blacks were increasingly involved in the development of the country's resources.

MEMORANDUM

Secretary for the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources, Mr Christopher Ushewokumbe, had received the memorandum and would circulate it to the applicants for prospecting orders.

He said the objections would be discussed at the Mining Affairs Board meeting on October 23. "The authors of the memorandum will be invited to answer queries," he said.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

MUGABE'S CBC LECTURES--Toronto--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was unable to deliver his scheduled Massey lectures on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation radio this week, a CBC spokesman, Miss June Graham, said on Tuesday. Miss Graham said Mr Mugabe could not find the time to write and record the five one-hour lectures for the series, which began on CBC on Monday and is to run until tomorrow. She said the network waited in hopes of receiving the lectures until just before broadcast time on Monday night and then carried the BBC's 1979 Reith Lecture series, entitled The African Condition--A Political Diagnosis.--Iana-AP [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 11]

NGANGAS MEET IN GWELO--More than 600 members of the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association met in Gwelo on Saturday to elect new office-bearers, the secretary-general, Dr M.M. Musara, said yesterday. Professor Gordon Chavunduka, president of the association, told the meeting it was important for members to come together and work as a single body. The meeting was attended by delegates from Lower Gwelo, Gokwe, Belingwe, Shabani, Selukwe, Umvuma, Chilimanzi, and Que Que, said Dr Musara. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 7]

MINING'S PROPERTY DEALS--The Mining Industry Pension Fund has invested about \$1.5 million in property in Salisbury during the last three months. Its most recent acquisition has been Malis House in Forbes Avenue, for which it paid \$525 000. Other properties bought by the fund include Thaine Buildings in Manica Road for \$570 000 and a site in Central Avenue for \$160 000, where a three-storey office block is to be built, once the existing houses have been demolished. The Mining Industry Pension Fund, the third largest pension fund in the country had invested in property for many years, said Mr S.V. Richardson, the fund's property administrator, but it had recently bought a number of Salisbury properties which it considered good investments for the future. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 1]

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